CLOSING-OUT SALE.
PEREMPTORY
CLOSING-OUT SALE.
On Account of Removal
To my new establishment, on or about July 1, I will offer my entire stock FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
AT COST.
G. MENDELSON,
East Madison, corner Franklin-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
READY JUNE 1.
LAWS OF 1873,
GROSS' EDITION. Uniform in style and arrangement with "Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1871." EVERY LAW passed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois, editorially annotated with references to acts and decisions repealed and to acts cited in the text, compiled by W. L. Gross, Springfield, Ill. Price, $6, post-paid.
STANDARD ILLINOIS LAW BOOKS.
The Statutes of Illinois, Gross' Vol. 1..... $6.00
The Statutes of Illinois, Gross' Vol. 2..... 6.00
Township Organization, new edition, with laws of 1873..... 1.25
Illinois Criminal Code..... 1.25
Gross' Laws of Illinois, Public and Private, Gross' Code to Laws of Illinois, Purple, new edition, 2 vols.... 12.00
Hill's Common Law Practice, Illinois, 2 vols..... 15.00
Hill's Chancery Law Practice, Illinois, 2 vols..... 15.00
Peterson's Illinois Practice and Pleadings, third edition..... 7.50
Any of the above sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
W. T. KERNER,
24 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
PUBLIC SALE
Of a Valuable Flour Mill and Other Property, Both Real and Personal, to Close a Copartnership.
In consequence of the death of Thos. A. Throp, of the late firm of Thos. A. Throp & Co., the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, all the valuable and well-known property owned by said firm, on SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., TO WIT: The Mill property of said firm, Madison County, Illinois, 17 miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, consisting of 4 stories and basement, 50 by 70 feet, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, situate in one of the best wheat-growing counties in the State, and with plenty of water, boom, cooperage, store-house and stables, and about five acres of land. Also, a large quantity of personal property, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, &c.
Terms of payment: One-third cash; balance to suit purchaser, with 8 per cent interest.
Persons desiring to purchase will do well to attend this sale, as the same is made to wind up and settle partnership.
MARY C. THROP,
ARTHUR J. THROP,
Executors of the estate of Thomas A. Throp, deceased.
JOSEPH L. BENNETT,
Surviving partner of the firm of T. A. Throp & Co.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.
FOR SALE!
An old established Jewelry Store with a good run of customers. The stock on hand not large; in a city of 10,000 inhabitants in Western Illinois. Apply for particulars at HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO.'S., 191 State-st., Chicago; 126 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.
Corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., Lot 97 feet front and extends by 160 on Adams-st., with 16-foot alley in rear; also, the elegant Residence on Michigan-av., three doors from Palmer's Hotel and Clifton House, three blocks from new Custom-House, directly opposite Pullman Palace Car Co.'s new offices in Honore Block, and within 10 minutes' walk of City Hall and Court-House.
EXPOSITION BUILDINGS will be erected on opposite side of Avenue. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply to C. M. HOWARD,
Room 20 Republic Life Building, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.
ONLY $400 PER ACRE.
Two 5-acre Blocks, subdivided into 40 Lots each, at Washington Heights, west of Morgan Park. Money can be doubled in rentals on this property.
H. S. DIETRICH, Room 7, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR LEASE,
Southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by
C. G. & G. C. GALLAGHER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

Highland Park Building Co.,
Office 182 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

FINANCIAL.
CHARLES H. BROWER. B. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
96 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.
$10,000.00.
We have above amount on hand to loan on inside city property, in sums of $5,000 each, at current rates. J. C. McCORD & CO.,
109 Dearborn-st.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
1/3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.
You get the *Most Comfort* by using PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.
In every case all others.
Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., 24 Door N. of Madison.

BUSINESS CARD.
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,
PUBLISHERS OF
COMMERCIAL
AND
Law Blanks,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.
J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.
CIDER FOR SALE.
100 Barrels genuine Ohio Cider for sale at 118 and 120 Washington-st.
CENTRAL BILLIARD HALL.
FISH POLES.
Five thousand full length cane poles, $6.50 per 100; selected, $7; all yellow, $8.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
25 W. Co.

WANTED.
Vessels Wanted
To carry wood from Traverse Bay to our docks.
F. A. MENGE & CO.,
Foot of West Washington-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873. NUMBER 280.

THE IOWA TORNADO.

Statements of Eye-Witnesses of the Fearful Visitation.

Partial Estimate of Life and Property Destroyed.

Houses Wrecked and Scattered About in All Directions.

Other Buildings Turned Completely Round and Left Standing.

Barns, with Their Contents, Mysteriously Disappear.

Farming Implements Borne from the Fields on the Wings of the Wind.

Other Marvelous Incidents Attending the Hurricane.

Brief Accounts of Former Tornadoes in Iowa.

Fears of a Disastrous Flood at Des Moines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VISITING THE RUINS.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 25.—The tornado of Thursday afternoon has almost depopulated Washington to-day. Every team in the city is in service, and nearly two-thirds of the 3,500 people who live here have gone to view the scene of destruction in this county. The majority were unable to obtain any conveyance, so they walked out in squads. The distance is only five miles to the nearest point where evidences of the storm can be seen. This is nothing in the eyes of the men and women here, the mile being somewhat shorter than those in Virginia. Three-quarters of an hour was required to reach

THE FIRST RUINS,

and the journey would, not have been unpleasant had not the sun's rays been so hot. The sky was clear all day, the storm last evening having disappeared about midnight, and all who walked out expressed themselves as well repaid for the fatigue. Those who suffered loss of property, or whose families were lessened or laid up on an invalid's bed, were known to everybody in the community, and hence all were anxious to gratify their curiosity so far as the farms and improvements were concerned, and to speak words of comfort and sympathy to the wounded.

THE CHURCHES.

This is a religious city in every sense of the word, and consequently everything runs smoothly. There are twelve sectarian organizations, and twelve churches,—two United Presbyterian, one Covenanter, a Baptist, a Seceder, a Congregationalist, a Methodist, one for United Brethren, African Methodist, and a Catholic. The Church of God have an organization, but no minister. There are also a few Second Adventists, but they do not meet regularly. The only denominations not represented are the Unitarians, Episcopalians, and Universalists. As there is now one church to every 250 men, women, and children, it is doubtful if the three latter enter this well-cultivated vineyard. All the pastors to-day feelingly referred to the calamity, not looking upon it as a visitation of God for sins, for that would be absurd in such a bright community, but as an evidence of His mighty power, and an admonition that the goods to be accumulated in this world are unstable and perishable. Sympathy was expressed for the afflicted families, and the statement made that the dead, if they had lived a just life, were beyond the reach of tornadoes and windy disturbances.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WISEMAN.

The dispatch sent last night from here covered the whole ground of the cyclone in this county, but it was so long as to prevent the telegraphing of several interviews with intelligent persons who are familiar with the ground and have special advantages for giving information. I had a long conversation with John Wiseman, editor of the Washington *Gazette*, on Saturday morning, and learned many interesting facts from him. His statement is subjoined: The storm commenced about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, somewhere in Keokuk County, the exact location being impossible to ascertain, but it was probably a few miles west of Lancaster. That town was almost entirely destroyed. There were about twenty houses within its limits, and the inhabitants numbered 150. The cyclone, tornado, hurricane, whirlwind, or whatever you choose to call it, was the strongest blow ever experienced in this Western country. It came on in a northeast direction, passing north of Talleyrand, and about three miles south of Kiota, through the German settlement, destroying a vast amount of property, farmhouses, barns, granaries, sheds, corncribs, and fences, and carrying off cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and geese, and everything that came within reach. When it struck the Washington County line the tornado seemed to have raised and jumped a territory about ten miles long. Touching the ground again, it caught up everything in its path. It alighted first at Frank Brown's, six miles northwest of Washington. It remained on the ground for six or eight miles, passing up to the Highland Township line, where it lifted again, coming down in Midland Township, but not doing any considerable damage. In that township, the storm must have exhausted itself, as we have no news of any destruction of property beyond there. North of Washington, the buildings on the farms of Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gilchrist, Henry Walters, J. C. Cunningham, Thomas Walters, J. P. Babcock, Jacob Zeck, Mr. Garringer, Mr. Kerr, and of several others were totally destroyed. Mrs. Henry Walters was killed almost instantly, and one of her twin children, which was found in her arms, died the next day. The school when that building was blown down, and they were seriously hurt. The remaining twin was in the house when that was blown away, but he escaped injury, although found in the yard. Mr. Gibson had a very fine barn, probably the best in the county, demolished. Mr. Babcock's residence, the most substantial in the neighborhood, was reduced to splinters. A part of it was carried a mile away and dumped into a slough. Mr. Zeck's house was lifted from the foundations into the air and broken up, the fragments being scattered like chaff. The dwelling of Mr. Davidson, who lived near Jackson township, was struck and thrown down. He was killed, and a hired hand named Housel was so badly cut up that he died in a few hours. In nearly all the houses I have mentioned some one was maimed or killed. The Huddleford school-house was destroyed. It was located near Thomas Walters' house, fronting the roadway. The school was in session, and the teacher and nearly all the scholars were bruised, half a dozen of them badly injured, three of whom are not expected to live. A daughter of Henry Bohmel, who was in the school-house, was carried about a quarter of a mile and crushed almost to a jelly. There was apparently not a whole bone in her body. It is a wonder that all the children were not killed. The force of the storm was terrific, the ground looking as if an immense flood had passed over it. As near as can be learned, the extent of the whirlwind was thirty miles long by a quarter of a mile wide, although it varied in some places a few rods in width. At some points it was only a few yards wide apparently, and then again it skipped large tracts, doing no harm whatever. Where it alighted, nothing could arrest its progress. A heavy iron cylinder was thrown half a mile, and cattle weighing over a thousand pounds were knocked about as if they were calves. The buildings were reduced to kindling-wood. Fence-posts were torn out of the ground, and for thousands of acres there is no distinguishing line between the fields, the water having obliterated almost all traces of the fences. Many of the flying timbers were so deeply imbedded in the soil that they cannot be removed, and there are pieces of land so full of these sticks that they resemble the back of a porcupine, and it is doubtful if they can be cultivated until the wood decays. I have heard some farmers say that they would rather take a new piece of land than attempt to raise anything there. Boards were driven through cattle and hogs, and I heard that one sow was torn to pieces, and a litter of unborn pigs scattered around promiscuously. I have endeavored to estimate the loss to property, and my judgment is that it will be between $50,000 and $75,000. In Washington County, ten or eleven persons were killed outright or have died since, and the wounded probably number thirty. Some of them were so severely injured that they are not expected to live.

STATEMENT OF COL. BENJAMIN CRABB.

From Col. Benjamin Crabb I learned that Mr. Zeck's house was turned entirely around and somewhat twisted, though not rendered uninhabitable. Some timber he saw, probably weather-boarding and joists, looked as if it had been in a grinding machine, so fine were the particles. He observed a window-sash with the glass intact, one of which article procured during a trip over the pathway of the tempest. The walls and roof of the barn at Babcock's were lifted into the air, but the flooring remained standing. In one corner of it was a mowing-machine with one wheel gone. Why the whole of it was not taken cannot be accounted for; it was not fastened to the floor; yet wagons, corn-shellers, and the like were seized without trouble.

STATEMENT OF HORACE S. J. ABLE.

This morning I had a protracted conversation with Horace S. J. Able, who has lived in Iowa for thirty years. He knows everybody, and his occupation, proprietor of a stage-line, brings him in contact with people from all parts of the State. He is loquacious and well-informed, and probably knows as much about the ravages of the whirlwind as ten or twenty ordinary people. From him I obtained the following account of it: I was in the barn getting ready to go down to the 4 o'clock train, when I first heard a roaring of the storm. It came from the northeast. We waited half an hour to see what it would amount to, and then hitched up. When returning the wind commenced to blow, and a gale struck the wagon when we were on the north side of the town. A lady passenger got out there, and she was hurried around so that we could hardly get her in the house. The gust lasted only a minute or two. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and the roaring passed to the north. In the course of an hour reports came in from that direction that fearful damage had been done. When I went to the 6 o'clock train I met people from Sigourney, who had been in town which they had pleasure in at 7 o'clock. I measured one, and it was 9 inches in circumference. That was three hours after it had fallen. Reports continue to come in later from the north, and there was much excitement among the people. Oliver Broom was the first in, and every vehicle that could be secured was engaged, and hundreds of people went out to see what damage was done and attend to the wants of those who were said to be wounded. All the horses in town were engaged for to-day also, and nearly everybody in town has gone out in carriages or on foot. I could not find out where the storm started. The first we heard of it was eight miles west from here. According to all accounts, its course was a little north of east for about 8 miles, when it took a northwest course towards West Liberty, where it ended. Yesterday morning reports came in from Lancaster, 30 miles from here, in the forks of the Skunk River, that that town had been destroyed, all the buildings being swept away. After the storm left the vicinity of Washington, I first heard of it at Muscatine, where a great deal of rain fell, and the streets and cellars were flooded. Passengers who had been to Des Moines and Davenport say the horse-cars could not be run, the animals becoming ungovernable on account of the storm, and having to be tied up. That is as far east as the storm seems to have gone, although the latest eastern travelers tell me that Prairie City, in Illinois, was touched violently. Northeast of Washington a dozen farms were leveled of everything above the ground. A cook-stove belonging to Mr. Babcock was carried half a mile, and was not much badly damaged. Trees were torn out of the ground and reduced to kindling-wood; horses and cows were knocked down and killed, and pieces of flying boards were driven through the bodies of some them, fastening them to the earth. Carriages and wagons were demolished, and no remnants of them can be found anywhere on the farms of the owners. Nearly all of Gibson's stock was killed. He had six fat steers, which were sold to be delivered on Friday, and the butchers went out yesterday and brought their carcasses to town. Ten or a dozen people were killed and about twenty wounded. I have not seen any of them, and therefore cannot tell you about them. Forty hogs were killed on Cunningham's farm, and all the cattle on his place. His house was blown off the foundation, and the grain in his granary into the cellar. It would be a good place to start a mill now. One building in that neighborhood was turned around so that it faced contrary to what it did originally. It now stands on only a few feet of the cellar walls. A young man named Laughead, who was planting corn on his father's farm, heard the storm coming, and started for the house, leaving the planter in the field. When near the building the hurricane overtook him and he dropped flat in the road. The cloud jumped over him, but caught up the planter and carried it a great distance. The storm cloud did not cover a space of more than thirty or forty rods in width. A lady who came in from Kiota told me that she saw the storm with a great deal of interest, the people saw it bearing down on Keota, and she coming on then made up their minds that it was coming on them, although, taking a turn to the right when about three miles off. The damage to the county will be about $100,000. Mr. Babcock had $1,800 in notes which belonged on estate he is settling. They were blown away, as were $100 in greenbacks. Six feather-beds that were in Mrs. Cunningham's house cannot be found, nor can any traces of the chairs be discovered, except a few pieces which were picked up in a slough a quarter of a mile from the house. All the clothing and furniture who the houses was swept away, side to town to get saved their clothes Monday. A German who clean shirt Lancaster lost $3,000 in cash. The storm took it, but could not possibly have any use for it. A woman who lived near that town had her head blown off, and her body cut in two. They found portions of her body in several places. Gibson's house was built in the sections. They tried to close the doors before the wind reached it, but could not keep them shut. The cyclone struck the rear end of the house first, and turned it around, separating it from the front portion. Mrs. Mixon and her child were near the dividing line, and fell into the cellar. Two invalid children who had been put into a feather bed for security were found some distance from the building, the bed having been lifted up and carried there by the wind. They were almost smothered, being hidden from view by timber and hay piled up on top of them. Neither received a scratch. The corner of the corn-sheller was thrown a quarter of a mile. Babcock's family were not at home. They were at a neighbor's house which was not touched. His son and a hired man went into the cellar for protection, but they suddenly found themselves in a slough forty rods from the house, and say they cannot tell how they got there. I think they were frightened and ran into the slough without knowing it. I do not believe they were blown there. Most of the material carried away by the storm was dropped into the slough. Household utensils, corn, boards, cattle, sheep, and chickens were thrown into piles. Some of the corn-fields look as if hops were to be grown there. The storm moved forward in a zigzag way, sometimes northeast and sometimes northwest. It went within a few yards of some houses, and apparently changed its mind, going either to the right or left. Two men who were coming along the road saw three storm-clouds—a large one and two smaller ones—approaching, and they took refuge in the ditch, deserting their team. The largest cloud went to the right, and the other two on either side of them, but not near enough to affect them, though the roaring was very loud, and they were badly frightened. Every one that I talked with who had seen the big cloud said it was shaped like a balloon, and was as black as the blackest night. No one could see into it, but after it passed the remnants of buildings and barns marked its path. The whole force of the storm seemed to be concentrated in the clouds, because where it skipped for four or five miles no injury was done. I have lived in Iowa for thirty years, and never heard of such a storm before. We used to have, years ago, a great many gales, and sometimes hurricanes, but none of them equaled this last one. In 1842, there was a tornado in Jefferson County, which moved a swath in the forests for several miles, but no lives were lost, because very few people lived there. There was another storm years ago, which blew down a public school-house. The Camanche storm, about fourteen years ago, which went from there over into Illinois, was a big one, but it did not last long. I think this last one came into Washington County about ten miles from here. I have heard of it nine miles off. Some damage was done beyond, but it don't amount to much. The hail storm seemed to be distinct. Hail fell at Sigourney, as I told you, but there was scarcely any wind. We had a little hail at Washington, but only one gust of wind. An immense quantity of water fell all over the country, but I do not think the crops will be damaged materially. It stormed in Washington Thursday morning, but the weather was clearing up when the cyclone arose. The air was very warm all day and the sun was shining brightly when the rumbling commenced.

J. K. WARNLEND

states that he heard the storm coming and went out to see it, taking a position on the porch of his dwelling. He saw Gibson's house, about half a mile distant, lifted up and broken in pieces by a large cloud, densely black, which seemed divided into two columns near the base, being about 100 feet apart, and making a vista through which he could see for some distance south. The two columns ran up to a height of about 60 feet, when they joined the body of the cyclone. The cloud in the other portion extended upwards apparently 60 feet. The columns advanced regularly, but the left one seemed to turn to the left and the right to the right. The school-house, which was on the north side of the road, was turned round to the northeast, and shot off in that direction, while Henry Walters' dwelling, opposite, was turned to the northward, and the fragments scattered to the wind. The tornado passed in about five minutes, and immediately the rain began to descend in torrents. The cloud came towards his dwelling, and thinking it would strike the school-house, where four of his children were, he ran towards that building to rescue them. On his way he was lifted up and carried twenty feet. Turning to see if his house was in danger, he observed it passing about 200 yards in. Only the out-houses, however, came within its circle. He does not think the tornado proper struck his house, but that it was the circumambient wind. When he reached the site of the school-house he could see nothing of the structure or the children. He must have been somewhat bewildered, or the rear end of the cyclone obstructed his vision. Suddenly, in the very spot toward which his eyes were directed, the children appeared in a cluster. Two of his boys were slightly hurt.

THE REV. C. WILLIAMSON,

pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, whose congregation suffered most, devoted his sermon this morning to the calamity. The house was full. His text was from the first chapter of Nahum and the third verse: "The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet." His conclusions were that the cyclone was a visitation of God sent like the plagues of Egypt to demonstrate His power. The congregation was melted to tears. Mr. Williamson, in the course of a conversation, spoke of Mr. Gibson, whose handsome residence was scattered to the four winds, and his family left homeless and naked, the storm having stripped the clothes off their backs. Mr. Walters, another of his congregation, lost wife and child, and four other children were severely wounded. His wife's neck was broken, and Miss Gardner, a sister of Mrs. Gibson, a young lady of singular beauty, can hardly recover, and if she does, will be crippled for life. Willie Gibson, 13 years old, is not expected to live. Sallie Gibson, who was in the school-house, is badly hurt, but not fatally wounded. A hole was blown in his cheek alongside the mouth, his head cut, besides severe internal injuries. He was stripped of everything save his shirt. Mr. Williamson told many interesting incidents of which he knew. A glass lamp was left on Gibson's floor unbroken, and a number of glass jars were carried several miles uninjured. A photograph of Mr. Wilson, former pastor of the church, was carried seven miles away from Gibsons. A man named Baker was driving a mule team before a buggy when the storm came along, unhitched the mules, carried them some distance, deposited them in a hedge, at the same time that it smashed the vehicle into little bits and broke the ribs of Mr. Baker, who is not expected to recover. Poultry was unfeathered,—plucked perfectly clean. Mr. Conner's wife is doing well, her crushed hand having been dressed. His daughter, whose shoulder-blade was broken, is as comfortable as could be expected. Mr. Williamson said that the best description he heard of the storm was from his little boys, who likened it to a great blue sheet with one end trailing on the ground, and occasionally lifting so that they could see under it. He believed it traveled forty miles an hour, and took a minute or a minute and a half to pass a given point. According to the best estimate, the result of the storm so far as heard from are twelve persons killed, thirty wounded, thirty buildings destroyed, forty horses, ninety cows, over 1,000 sheep, numberless hogs and poultry, and the crops and timber on the line of the storm.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

This afternoon I made a complete list of the killed in Keokuk County, but, in the absence of and Washington, the former, was unsuccessful in communicating with that county is concerned. The list as far as I have it last night is correct, and as no further additions were made up to midnight, it probably embraces all the killed. Several more may have been wounded, but two or three days more will probably elapse before their names can be ascertained. Very little information has been obtained from the Keokuk River bottom from the latter from Hoffman, telegraphed yesterday. Letters are awaited from friends, and when they reach here something further may be heard of the ravages of the tornado it that direction.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in this county:

KILLED—Mrs. Terry Watters and child, Miss Mary Rothmel, Major Davidson, and Ladan S. Housell.

Wounded—Four children of Henry Watters, two of whom will probably die; three children of Jacob Zeik, two badly; two children of David Caneer, seriously, one having a broken collar bone; a son of Henry Rothmel, slightly; a son of Mr. Frat, slightly; four children of Mr. Marbourg, slightly; Miss Smith, severely (the latter was the teacher and the children, those who were in the school-house); David Canteer, in the head; Mrs. David Canteer, slightly; a daughter of Mrs. Caldwell, two ribs broken; Jacob Zeik, badly in the head; Lyman Babcock, slightly; three children of Alex. Gibson, one baby; Mrs. Gibson; a man named Baker, a farm hand, seriously, in the back; Mrs. Corringer; Miss Andereon, and Mrs. Major Davidson.

No others have thus far been heard of. Mrs. McCoy was not hurt. Half a dozen of these named will be crippled for life.

The persons who visited the locality to-day brought many relics, and this evening are discussing

THE AWFUL EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE.

Many of them had imagined they could picture the desolation when in Washington, but a view of the district convinced them that they had not made it as barren a waste as it is. All will remember the visitation for a long time, hoping, no doubt, that they may never have occasion to walk in the path of the storm king.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the citizens at Everson's Hall, to-morrow night. Many have signified a willingness to contribute of their means toward a fund for the relief of the impoverished farmers and the wounded. A large sum will probably be raised to supply the immediate wants of the sufferers.

THE VICTIMS.

The sun set to-night on the graves of the dead who were mutilated so that they had to be buried the day after the disaster, and the remainder were laid in their narrow homes to-day. Many oscillate between life and death, and it is feared that the death-roll of the disaster is far from complete. Others will linger a few years, shattered and torn, monuments of the power of the elements, and then they too will pass away, but the recollection of the great storm will be transmitted to posterity, and the sad tale will be told when the actors in the drama are no more.

ITS RAVAGES AT AVON, ILL.

Avon, Ill. (May 22), Dispatch to the Galesburg Free Press.

About 5 p. m. this evening we were visited by one of the most destructive storms ever known in this vicinity. From those who visited the scene of disaster we gather the following particulars:

Deacon Rowe's barn completely destroyed, and his house considerably racked. Mr. Van Winkle's house unroofed, barn blown down, and orchard destroyed. A house on J. B. Hatch's farm, occupied by Frank Austin, unroofed and another house, two barns also blown down, one empty house on the same farm completely demolished. [N. Ackerman's house unroofed and upper part destroyed, his barn also blown down. Mr. McBride's house unroofed and barn blown down. Mr. Johnson's house unroofed and split in two, the two parts being separated about twenty feet and almost carried off the foundation. A small house that was occupied by T. Poole completely torn to pieces. S. Gorham's house and barn destroyed entirely. Mr. Moholland's house destroyed, and himself badly injured, having had his leg and shoulder broken. Mr. Moholland was the only person seriously hurt, although every house was occupied. In fact the storm tore up trees near two feet in diameter, by the roots. Took apple-trees and carried them for hundreds of yards; carried one wagon over a quarter of a mile, and swept the fences in its track level with the ground. Taken all together it was the most destructive storm we ever witnessed.

ANOTHER STORM AT AND AROUND DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

DES MOINES, May 25.—Another tremendous rain storm occurred here this afternoon, commencing at noon and continuing three hours, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. During the storm Seward Smith, Esq., was knocked down on the sidewalk, lightning striking his umbrella, and, passing down, struck him on the right shoulder, penetrating his clothing like a bullet, thence down his back, and on each side of his left leg. The lightning left him, tearing a hole through his boot at the ankle. The left leg of his pants was ripped at the seam clear down. Smith was paralyzed for some time, but is now all right and suffering but little from the burns of the lightning. No doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Fears are entertained here of a disastrous flood. Both the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers are still rising rapidly. The water is now within ten feet of the four bridges across the Des Moines. The river banks are washing badly on the east side of the river, and but little more rise will carry the flood behind the east end piers of the bridges. All of the old wharves above the bridges are submerged, and drift-wood is running out freely. Numbers of leaved-out trees have been uprooted, and are passing down in the current.

Last night's and to-day's storm will probable cause a rise of some three feet more in the rivers. Beyond that mark the consequences will be very disastrous.

The Iowa River is reported very high, overflowing its banks, and flooding the bottom lands, causing serious damage to crops.

The outlook is threatening for the coming week, and great anxiety is felt by all people living along the rivers throughout the State.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 26—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	*Bar.*	*Ther*	*Wind.*	*Weather.*
Breckinridge	29.71	69	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.92	61	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.89	62	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.87	68	E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.87	66	E., gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.90	44	N., gentle.	Cloudy
Davenport	29.73	71	E., fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	29.91	61	E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.87	44	Calm.	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.71	58	S. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.75	68	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.81	66	S. E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.93	51	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha	29.77	64	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.65	39	S. W., fresh.	Light rain.
Port Sanilac	29.75	57	S. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Toledo	29.88	65	N. E., gentle.	Fair.
Yankton	29.86	64	N., fresh.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Lower Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valleys, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm, cloudy weather and occasional rain. For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, partly and increasingly cloudy weather, and occasional rain on Lake Erie and in Virginia. For New England and Canada, southwesterly and southeasterly winds, rising barometer, clear and partly cloudy weather. All reports west of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest are m[issing].

MISSOURI.

Indian Territory—Outlawry in the Workmen in Hannibal—Troublesome, etc.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 25.—A band of desperadoes, numbering thirty or more, took forcible possession of Caddo, Indian Territory, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on Saturday, and defied the authorities. The United States Marshal was overpowered, and telegraphed to Fort Gibson for help. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbance.

The Continental Hotel at Hannibal, Missouri, has been besieged for three days by a riotous crowd of laborers, threatening the lives of certain contractors who had failed to pay the men for work done on the levee several weeks ago. On Saturday afternoon there would have been bloodshed but for the interference of the Mayor and the City Council. Last night a conference was held, and one workman and one policeman were chosen to guard the contractors till the pay was forthcoming, and the crowd of over a hundred determined men dispersed. A failure to negotiate bonds was the prime cause of the trouble.

The levee is highly spoken of, and it is said it will bring into cultivation over a hundred thousand acres of good land which has heretofore been useless.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the celebration of the birth-day anniversary of Sir Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, next Wednesday. An address will be delivered by Dr. E. D. Shannon, a relative of the poet.

Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived here this morning.

Fires.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The livery-stable of Patrick McIntyre, on Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, burned to-day, with seventeen horses and eight carriages. Loss $13,000; fully insured.

FOREIGN.

The Change of President in France Quietly Acquiesced In.

MacMahon's Letter Accepting the New Position.

Speculation as to the Composition of the New Cabinet.

Further Advices Concerning the Russian Campaign in Khiva.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, May 25.—The change in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the department. The radical journals to-day are calm in tone. They recommend prudence and wisdom on the part of the Republicans, and urge peace and strict adherence to law. Gambetta has issued a manifesto calling on the Republicans to respect the law.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communication to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the official notification of his election to the Presidency, and accepting the office in the following terms:

"I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depository of national sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility, but, with God's aid and the devotion of the army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

The President has issued a circular to Prefects of departments promising that no attack will be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

The formation of the new Government has not yet been completed. It is said the Duke de Broglie will have the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Pierre Magne that of Finance, and the Baron de Larcy and M. M. Ernoul and Batbie will also enter the Cabinet. A portfolio was tendered M. Goulard, late Minister of Finance, immediately after President Thiers' departure, but he declined it. A large number of Republican functionaries have resigned.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The London *Times'* money article of the 15th inst. says: According to accounts from Germany, the financial confusion has reached a stage of relief in which for any description of stable securities a price can be obtained, whereas during the height of the panic no quotations were made, and people possessed of what under ordinary circumstances would have been considered available means were as much paralyzed as the broken speculators. The funds offered in Vienna by the National Bank and Minister of Finance, for advances on securities, have proved sufficient to remedy this condition, and to enable many people who were compelled to stop payment to settle their differences and resume the regular course of their business. It is stated from Berlin that the strain on the money market mainly arises from the unexpected application to the payment of the French indemnity. Most people seem to trust that the difficulty will prove only temporary, and that the large disbursements to be shortly made by the German Government, and the distribution of still larger sums among the individual States of the Empire, will soon have restored the markets to their former level.

KHIVA.

Herald Special.

LONDON, May 25.—The following is telegraphed from Central Asia:

I have joined the envoys of the Khan of Khiva in the Kizil Kum Desert, on the way from Fort No. 1 to Tashkend, 200 miles west of Tashkend, where the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and Gen. Kaufman are waiting to see them. These envoys went to Fort No. 1 to accept for the Khan any terms the Prussian military powers propose. They missed Gen. Kaufmann there, but now go to understand that the Grand Duke and General were not pushing on, but waiting their coming to negotiate. Although the commanders may thus wait, it is doubtful if there will be any interruption of the movement of troops, since to secure the fall of Khiva it appears that only their presence before it is necessary. Disunion reigns there. The Khan is at war with his two brothers, and there is dread of a revolt on the arrival of the Russians to surrender the place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A letter from Disraeli is published in the London papers of the 15th, in which the Tory leader declares that at the impending general election the country will have to decide whether or not to cherish that great body of laws, customs, and traditions which have converted a small island into one of the mighty powers of the world.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 25.—A banquet was given last night in honor of Mr. Bradlaugh, the bearer of the English resolutions, congratulating the Republic.

A mutiny is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—It is said that the Russian Government [has] already commenced the construction of Ferdinand de Lesseps' railway communication across [Europe] from St. Petersburg, in connection with [the] English railways in India connection [with] and China.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The States-General have voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Atcheen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 25.—Advices from Montevideo, April 23, say the yellow fever prevails there to such an extent that the people are flying from the city and business suspended.

Crime in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, May 25.—A special to the *Journal* says Alvin J. Unsey, living about three miles east of Princeton, was killed in a fight with Thomas Reed, about 9:30 Saturday night. Unsey, who was drinking, quarreled with Reed, because the latter refused to drink, and attacked him with a brick. Reed struck him with his fist four or five times, knocking him down. He died in a few minutes. Reed is in custody.

John W. Griffith, former Deputy Chief of Police, attempted to kill his wife and himself on Saturday. Mrs. Griffith is but slightly hurt, but Griffith has not yet recovered from the strychnine, of which, he says, he took fifty cents' worth.

Railroad News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—H. B. Hammond, President of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railway Company, together with a number of the Directors of the same, and capitalists of New York and other Eastern cities, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. They remained over Sunday, and will inspect the various manufactories of Indianapolis as well as the coal mines of Clay, Park, and Vermillion Counties, prior to their excursion over the Western division of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railway, which has just been completed.

The Congressional Excursionists.

EVANSVILLE, May 25.—The Congressional excursion party, which left New Orleans at 4 p. m. yesterday, arrived here at 11 to-night, all well and in good spirits. Several members left the train at Humboldt, Tenn., and will proceed east via Louisville. Several others return home from here via Chicago. The remainder, numbering sixty-four, will go to St. Louis by a special train over the Cairo & St. Louis Short Line road, arriving there about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On the steamer Illinois, coming up from Columbus, Ky., a meeting of members was held, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, the Mobile & Ohio, Illinois Central, and Cairo & St. Louis Short-Line Companies for the special trains which conveyed them from New Orleans, and the kind attentions paid them while en route.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the case of Osgood & Co., v. Albert L. Luyster and others

THE IOWA TORNADO.

The Terrible Cyclone in Washington and Keokuk Counties.

Full Details of the Hurricane of Last Thursday Afternoon.

Miles of Devastation and Ruin—Great Loss of Property.

Houses, Barns, Fences, Orchards, and Forests Razed to the Ground.

School-Houses, Teachers, and Scholars Whirled in the Storm.

Twelve Persons Killed and Twenty-four More or Less Wounded.

A Flock of 1,500 Sheep Carried Off and Mashed to Atoms.

The Village of Lancaster, Keokuk County Badly Wrecked.

The Hurricane on the Mississippi—Two Steamboats Seriously Damaged.

Thrilling Description of the Storm King's Ride.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 24.—The extent of the terrific tornado which swept over Keokuk and Washington Counties last Thursday afternoon was but meagrely detailed in the dispatches sent from here on that evening. The damage done seemed too great to be realized, and although the statements made were alarming, they convey no idea of the injury done to property, and of the number of persons killed and wounded. In the absence of telegraphic communication with the interior, nothing definite could be learned, and hence the dispatches were made up from rumors, with a few sensational adjectives sandwiched in to make the cyclone truly horrible. Had the writer of the dispatch had the most vivid imagination, he could not have pictured the devastation and ruin wrought within two hours. Such a wind-storm was never before experienced in these counties. The oldest inhabitant remembers a hurricane twenty-five years ago, that swept everything before it, but as Washington was then an insignificant village, the damage was not material. Five years later there was a hail-storm, which did considerable injury to the crops, but the tornado of last Thursday is the severest ever known in Washington County.

THE TEMPEST ROAR.

No damage whatever was done in Washington, the point nearest where the storm laid its destroying hand being about 6 miles distant. The roar which accompanied this manifestation of the anger of nature was distinctly heard here, and it is said by farmers, who live 10 miles away, that they heard a peculiar, rumbling noise, and could not avoid connecting it with the storm. To some the noise sounded like a heavy freight train at night, when everything was reposing; to others, like musketry, with an occasional discharge of artillery. Scarcely any lightning flashes were visible, and only an occasional loud peal of thunder was heard. The rain fell in torrents, not in drops, but in sheets, there appearing to be a lake of water in the atmosphere. The whole country was flooded to the depth of several inches, and it is feared the corn already planted has been washed out. The little creeks and rivers, which supply Skunk River, were swollen and overflowed their banks, carrying away trees, and causing the banks to cave in.

IN THE LINE OF THE STORM.

Everything except here and there a mile or two over which the whirlwind seems to have jumped, is desolate-looking. Scarcely a house, barn, shed, or granary is left. All were swept away as clean as … Side of Chicago. The … wiped out the North … the storm is not known; … exact starting point of … been in Keokuk County is believed to have … miles west of Lancaster, probably a few … is said, was totally demolished … town, it … in another easterly direction, past advanced Tallyrand about three miles, and south north of through the German settlement called Keota, approaching the line of Washington County, where it jumped a district of about eight miles, alighting again about six miles northwest of Washington on the farm of Frank Brown. Remaining on the ground for six or eight miles, it passed up to Highland Township. Leaving the earth here, it struck again in Middle Township, where its force was spent, and it disappeared as suddenly as it appeared.

Those who saw the commencement say they first noticed an immense

BLACK MASS,

which to some resembled a huge hay-stack in shape, and to others a balloon, with the small end toward the ground. They could not see beyond its borders, but, as it went by, they saw mud and boards flying in all directions. Houses were torn from their foundations, as if they were chaff, broken and twisted into a million fragments, some of which were forced into the ground two or three feet. Cattle were lifted up, carried some distance, and hurled head-long to the earth. One heifer, three years old, was thrown into a ditch, head first, and when found her head and neck were buried in the mud. This is an actual fact, as I saw it myself, the owner having left the animal where she was thrown in order to satisfy the incredulous. Several steers had pieces of timber forced into their sides, and quite a number were thrown down so violently that their limbs and horns were broken. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the

PROGRESS

of the cyclone. It moved forward so rapidly, and those who saw it approaching were so badly frightened, that they thought only of their own safety. What met their view they could not avoid looking at, although fear seems to have confused their minds and rendered them unable to give a satisfactory account of it. As far as I have been able to learn, no man who possesses even a superficial knowledge of storms observed it. Those who were in its midst and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies have no distinct recollection of anything except that they were lifted up, carried along with the rapidity of lightning, and landed suddenly in the mud. A few who were in their dwellings, and as they thought safe, found themselves sprawling on the ground, but how they got there they are unable to tell. Some sought a refuge in the cellars of their houses, and, while crouching in the corners, trembling from fear, saw the buildings lifted up and blown away. One house was thus demolished, and the roof of a granary near by carried off. The latter was tilted up, and the grain in it was deposited in the open-mouthed cellar.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

were so numerous that mention of individual cases is unnecessary. The fact that any lives had been lost in Washington County was not known in this city until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two hours after the rumbling was heard. At that time several farmers came in on horses white with foam, and told of this and that house being blown down and the inmates either killed or seriously injured. They asked for medical assistance and all the physicians here immediately started to the localities indicated by the riders to care for the wounded. Drs. Deras, Scofield, Marbourg, Burroughs, Frazer, and McClellan attended to their wants and made them as comfortable as possible. They brought back even more

HARROWING ACCOUNTS

of the catastrophe than the messengers had given, and several hundred persons visited the devastated locality later in the day to … gratify their curiosity.

THE …

A reporter … of THE TRIBUNE took a ride over the route of the hurricane this morning, and was astonished at the ruin wrought in an hour or two.

The first farm visited was that of John C. Cunningham, which is about seven miles northeast of Washington. Neither the barn or house was visible. They had been torn to pieces, and only a few fragments remained, nearly all the timber having been blown away. Pieces of boards were sticking out of the fields, some of them imbedded in the ground two feet, and so tightly that they could not be pulled out. Dead stock was visible everywhere, horses, cows, pigs, and chickens having been hustled about so lively as to be deprived of the breath of life. Here and there were pigs impaled to the ground, while frequently chickens were encountered without a feather on them. The latter statement may seem absurd, but it is a fact. Three hundred head of stock were killed outright. The buildings destroyed were worth about $4,000. In the dwelling when the tornado approached were Mrs. McCoy, daughter of Mr. Cunningham, and Mrs. Carringer and two children of the former. They went into the cellar for shelter, but remained there only a short time, being lifted up and carried some distance, and thrown to the ground. Mrs. McCoy had her head cut, and was badly bruised. Mrs. Carringer was rendered insensible, but was not seriously hurt. The children were uninjured. They were found lying in a heap beside the cellar walls.

DAVIDSON'S FARM.

East of Cunningham's, near the Highland township line, is the farm of Mr. Davidson. His house and barn were destroyed, and he himself was killed. Mr. Houssel, who was with him at the time, was fatally injured, and died on Friday morning. All of the latter's clothing was torn off his body, and his friends in Washington had to supply the garments to bury him in.

BABCOCK'S FARM.

North from Cunningham's is the farm of John Babcock. His residence, barns, outhouses, and granaries were demolished. His large barn was one of the finest in the county, having recently been erected at a cost of $3,000. It was full of grain, and more was deposited in the cellar of his house. He had $300 in a bureau drawer. All the furniture is missing, and hence the money cannot be recovered. His loss will amount to about $7,000. Fortunately, his family were at his brother's house, which was out of the range of the storm. Mr. Babcock himself and Jacob Seeck saw the cyclone coming, and ran into the house, and took up what they imagined to be a place of security in the cellar. The house was lifted off the foundations, and had not a piece of timber fallen on them they would have escaped. The board struck Seeck on the head, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Babcock escaped uninjured. The roof of the barn was blown fully a quarter of a mile, and alighted almost intact. The apple orchard, one of the largest in the county, is now without trees. They were torn up by the roots and hurried along. A grove of honey locusts was also carried away. Trees eighteen inches thick were snapped as clay pipes can be. Some of the stumps remaining look as if a saw had been used, so smooth and clean was the break.

CANEER'S FARM.

The next farm visited was that of David Caneer. Here was the same desolation as noticed at the other places, only less building material was observable. Of the houses, barns, and sheds, scarcely a vestige was left. Alexander Gibson and Mr. Caneer were in the house, and debated whether they should go into the cellar for safety. They concluded to do so, and had scarcely reached it when the wind struck the building and it went up into the air. Mrs. Caneer, who also took refuge in the cellar, was the only one badly hurt. She lifted up her hand as the house was leaving, and a board striking one of her fingers, broke it. Some timbers fell on Caneer and Gibson, and they were slightly bruised. A hedge-fence facing the roadway presented a peculiar appearance. Against the outside of it, for nearly a quarter of a mile, was hay and straw mixed indiscriminately. How it came there can only be accounted for in one way. A water-spout drove it into the hedge. A simple rain-storm would not have fastened it so securely. Scarcely any rail-boards or wire fences could be seen, all having been lifted up by the whirlwind and carried no one can tell where. Pieces of imbedded timber were so thick in the fields that forty or fifty acres had the appearance of having been devoted to the raising of beans and hops. About forty rods distant from the Caneer farm stood the Beedleford

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

It was an old frame building, made of square timbers. Nothing remains on the site, but a quarter of a mile down the road were found what had evidently been portions of it. School was in session when the cyclone made its appearance, about twenty scholars being in attendance. The rumbling frightened them, and they gathered around the teacher, Miss Smith, thinking she could protect them. The building shared the same fate as the others which came within the grasp of the tornado, and teacher and scholars cannot imagine how they got into the roadway. The wind demolished the windows first and rushing into the building lifted it up as if it were made of paper and knocked it about like a shuttlecock. A daughter of Henry Rathmel, aged 11 years, was in the doorway, and, seeing the black cloud coming, started to run out. No one knew what had become of her until they found

HER MANGLED BODY

half an hour afterward in the mud a quarter of a mile down the road. She must have been raised by the wind and carried along. She had very little clothing when found, and her remains were covered with mud. Miss Smith and six of the scholars, whose names could not be learned, were injured, three or four of them dangerously.

One very singular thing is, that the mud was blown so hard into the faces of many of the children that it cannot be washed off. Some of their faces look as if they had been tatooed with India ink or powder. Miss Smith says the first thing she realized was that she was standing in the road, surrounded by the boys the …is. She does not know how they got ascent… unconscious of having made an … Near the … air. the dwelling of … house, across the road, stood to atoms, and Mrs. … Walters. It was reduced

INSTANTLY …

When found, she had one of … her arms. The little fellow was … twins in and died the following morning … cut, other one escaped, though no one … tell how. This infant lives, being unable to tell his story. Three of her other children were in the school-house and received serious injuries. Two of them are not expected to live. About a quarter of a mile south of the school-house is the farm of

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

None of the buildings are standing. His house was the finest in that part of the county. He is from Vermont, and everything about his place was the best. All his orchards are valueless. His farming implements are gone and his stock dead. He was not at home when the storm destroyed his property, being at Canser's house as stated above. His son, aged 14, and a hired man, named Baker, attempted to get into the house, but were overtaken in the orchard. The latter had an arm and a leg broken by being thrown down violently, and the boy was rendered unconscious and still remains so. His head is cut in several places, but his recovery is hoped for. A Miss Gardner, Mrs. Gibson and three children were in the house, and were precipitated into the cellar, the building flying away like a bird. The first named was badly injured, but the others only slightly. Sixty fat steers were carried off by the wind, some of them weighing 1,400 pounds, and landed into a slough twenty rods off. They were covered with mud, and a few looked as if they had been rolled over and over for a long distance. A hog was observed through whose body a large piece of scantling had been driven. On this farm, the heifer mentioned was buried in the mud head first. All the spokes of a new wagon were torn from the hub, and the iron cylinder of a corn-sheller was blown away, as if it were as light as a fall leaf. An apple tree was torn from the ground and forced into one side of the granary, and looked as if it had been planted there. The corn in the cribs was scattered. Over 250 trees were uprooted to appease the appetite of the storm, but the more it took the more it required, until it became so full that, like the glutton, it was obliged to cease.

OTHER FARMS VISITED.

Subsequently the farms of Thomas Walters, about a mile west of Gibson's, William Caldwell, southwest from the last, George Gilchrist a little to the west, Mr. Laughline's, William Canser's, William Scranton's, Calvin Craven's, and several others were visited, at all of which traces of the storm could be seen. At Walter's house, Mrs. Walters, grandmother of the owner, had a board driven into her thigh, and she cannot recover.

At William Caldwell's, his child had two ribs broken by the flying debris. All the buildings on these two farms are swept away. The dwelling of Mr. Gilchrist was destroyed, but the inmates escaped. At Laughlin's, a helper named Baker was hurt badly in the back. He was driving along the road, and, observing the cloud coming, jumped from his wagon and took shelter alongside of a hedge-fence. The wind struck both him and the team with full force, and carried the man, mules, and wagon into the adjacent fields. Baker says he went through the air like lightning for about a quarter of a mile. Mr. Craven's barns were destroyed, and Mr. Scranton's sheds blown down.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The cyclone came within twenty feet of James K. Marbourg's house, but did it no injury. His corn-crib and outhouses were demolished, the wind passing between his house and the barn, scarcely touching the latter.

BLOWN DOWN.

The dwelling of E. M. Wright, two and a half miles from Babcock's, was blown down.

HAILSTONES.

There was very little hail in Washington, but specimens were exhibited here which were brought from beyond Keota and near Lancaster. One piece, weighed in the presence of several reliable citizens, turned the scales at seven ounces, the circumference of the pieces of ice being nine inches. Several pieces still longer than this are said to have been picked up. The danger of gathering them was so great that few ventured out of their dwellings while the hail was falling.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Very little definite information has been received here of the extent of the damage to property and the loss of life in Keokuk County. A letter, which came in this afternoon from Harper, between Sigourney and Keota, addressed to Henry Hoffman, a boot and shoe dealer here, has been kindly furnished me for publication. It contains some interesting facts, and is subjoined:

HARPER, May 23.—A fearful storm commenced south of here yesterday afternoon, although we did not suffer much from it. Hail fell in large quantities, some of the stones being as large as a hen's egg, and rough like a hulled walnut. During the storm we noticed a dark cloud in the neighborhood of Mohlan's, 4 miles south of here. We watched it, and it took a northeast direction, becoming blacker every moment. At the same time, we heard the most fearful roaring. It was terrific, sounding as if it was tearing everything out of the ground and grinding all to splinters, and it did that in the Snake River bottom, south of Colehouse's house, where the storm seemed to come from. I have no news from the other side of the river. It carried away all of Mathias Beven's fences, sheds, and barns. Jacob Baker's house and barn were also destroyed, and one of his

CHILDREN KILLED.

Michael Foose's house and barn and everything in his place was torn to pieces, and one of his children was killed. Peter Marsh's houses were swept away, and Mrs. Korth was killed. Mr. Engledingle's wife and child were killed, Mrs. Engledingle being literally

TORN TO PIECES.

She was cut in two in the middle, and only one of her limbs has been found. One of Mr. Horace's children was killed. It was carried a quarter of a mile away. The storm swept everything before it. The Baden priest at mass this morning said there were to be six funerals in his congregation at Clear Creek. This will give you an idea of the loss of life. Several men and a number of children are reported missing, and it is thought they were lifted up and carried off by the wind. Your brother, DANIEL HOFFMAN.

MORE LETTERS EXPECTED.

Other persons expect letters from the devastated districts by the next mail, and should any further particulars come, I shall endeavor to obtain them. A number of those who have lost all they possessed are very poor, and something will undoubtedly be soon undertaken by the citizens of Washington to relieve them. The wounded who are too indigent to pay for medical attendance are cared for at the residences of Mr. J. K. Marbury, E. M. Todd, and Matthew Babcock. Even the blow will be felt by the wealthy farmers, and a few of them will be hurt financially.

RELIEF.

A meeting is talked of for Monday evening, when an effort will be made to raise money for the sufferers. The people here sympathize with them, and intend doing all in their power to aid them.

A GENERAL STORM.

I learn that the storm was general throughout the eastern portion of Iowa, although not so violent as in Keokuk and Washington Counties.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Two steamboats on the Mississippi River were overtaken by it. One was almost wrecked. The tug-boat Victory, of the Keokuk Northern Line, came very near going to the bottom of the river with all on board. She was coming up the river with four barges in tow, and when about 12 miles from Davenport in the Buffalo channel, she was struck by a hurricane. Her chimneys, pilot house, and cabin were torn away, and carried into the water, and the two pilots, James H. Carrow and William Fisher were taken with them, and submerged with the wreck. The two men were under water some time, but at last they succeeded in working their way through the broken timber to the surface, and were rescued by their fellow-boatmen. Mr. Fisher had his shoulder dislocated and was badly bruised about the head and shoulders, and the skin and flesh badly lacerated on one side by the falling chimney. Mr. Carrow was considerably bruised about the head and body. Fisher and Carrow say the storm came on them in three squalls, the first one alarming them somewhat, but they hoped the worst was over. The second followed in less than a minute, carrying them partly over, and the third finished the work in a general wreck of everything about the hull. The small tow steamer "None Such," also had a frightful experience during the storm. She was on her way to Hampton and was caught by a squall near the Moline Channel. Her chimneys were carried away, and her cupboard of a pilot-house was torn to pieces. Pilot Weaver was obliged to go ashore with a line, and, by means of it, the steamer was gradually worked to the Iowa side, where she was fastened.

OTHER STORMS.

Thursday seems to have been a day of storms in Long Grove, in Louisa. The first occurred about 7 o'clock in the morning, and was accompanied by heavy thunder; the second between 9 and 10 o'clock. During the latter, the school-house of the independent district of Long Grove was

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

while the school was in session. Over twenty scholars were present. The house had a porch in front and the lightning descended upon the north side of this, knocking out all the top work, and tearing everything from roof to sill. The plaster was sent through the interior of the house a distance of thirty feet, striking some of the children, though injuring none seriously. When the flash came, it nearly blinded the scholars, and the peal of thunder which instantly followed, filled the pupils and teacher with terror. Some of the children were partially stunned. Others shrieked in fright, and a few were scared almost out of their senses. Some of the siding of the building was thrown into a field sixty feet away, and one piece was sent through the middle of an eight-inch board in a fence, and the roof of the school-house was badly damaged.

There was another heavy storm in the afternoon, but it wrought no damage. The flat ground in the vicinity of the grove is flooded. Corn-planting is, of necessity, at a stand-still for a few days, and it is feared that a good deal already planted is injured, if not ruined.

FLOODED.

At Muscatine the rain came down as if the flood-gates of heaven had been opened, followed by hail. Between there and Wilton Junction, at Monona, Fredonia, and other stations along the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the country was flooded. At some points fences were blown down, but no material damage was sustained by any person as far as can be ascertained.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in Washington, including those named in Mr. Hoffman's letter:

KILLED.

A child of Mr. Baker.
A child of Mr. Fusse.
Mrs. Korch.
Mrs. Engledingle and child.
A child of Mr. Horace.
… Henry Walters and two children.
… Davidson.
A daughter … Henry Rathmel.

WOUNDED.

Mrs. Carringer.
Mrs. McCoy.
Jacob Zeck.
Mrs. Canser and three children … will probably die.
Miss Smith.
Two children of Mrs. Henry Walters.
William Gibson, aged 13.
John Gibson, aged 11.
Rolla Gibson, aged 7, children of Alexander Gibson.
Rebecca Gardner.
William Bebee.
Mrs. Gibson.
A son of J. K. Garboug.
Mrs. Walters, mother of Henry Walters.
A child of William Caldwell.
Four children whose names are unknown.
A farm-hand named Baker.

AT KEOTA.

KEOTA, Keokuk Co., Iowa, May 24.—I have just returned from a tour along the course of the tornado, or as near it as broken bridges and other obstructions would permit. At Sigourney, fourteen miles from here, the storm was observed, according to the preponderance of opinion, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Hail fell heavily; such hail as has not been seen since the

PLAGUES OF EGYPT,

came down thick and fast, in a straight line, the air being unusually calm and outside the disturbing influence of the tornado, which was some ten miles away. The size of the hail will test the credulous powers of many, and, were there no concurrence of testimony, I would hesitate to mention it. Mr. J. N. Dorsty, a conductor on the Rock Island Railroad, a man of intelligence, stated that he was in a drug store, when several were picked up, weighed, and measured. One of them weighed 1¾ ounces, and was 10 inches in circumference. A gentleman had one weighing 3 ounces and so large and solid were they, that it took three hours for the largest to melt. They resemble large lumps of clear transparent ice. Some were round as a cannon ball; some slightly oblong like an egg; others were flattened like door-knobs. Down they came with a detonating sound like the report of a pistol. No one was in the streets. It was as much as life was worth to be struck by one of these curious celestial missiles. Horses tried to dodge them, and in doing so broke away from their hitching-posts, and dashed wildly through the terrified town. More than one vehicle met the fate of the "one-horse shay." Windows were broken, and much small injury done in various ways. The only indication Sigourney had of the work of destruction going on in the distance was a low, rumbling sound, like a far-away thunder, or the noise of a train of cars moving rapidly over a bridge.

THE TORNADO

started on its mission of death from the vicinity of Haysville, in Lancaster Township, Keokuk County, not far from the town of Lancaster. Mr. James Craig, an old citizen of that place, states that two clouds seemed to come together, unite, and move rapidly in a northeasterly direction. The first obstacle encountered was the Jones school-house, in the vicinity of Lancaster. School was in session. The teacher and scholars barely noticed the darkening sky, when hail began to fall, and the sound of the approaching cyclone smote their ears like a messenger of death. They were frightened, but did not anticipate serious danger. Suddenly the building

WAS LIFTED

from the ground, turned round, and carried twenty feet away, where it was laid down right side up with care, as if the Storm King felt there were within precious innocent lives that should not be sacrificed. The inhabitants of the building hardly knew what happened before the destroyer passed in search of other victims. The children were bruised and cut by the falling desks and seats, but none were seriously injured. On swept the irresistible column, announcing its approach by the same loud roar, which brought the people of Lancaster to their doors. They saw it in the distance—a dark, cone-like, opaque mass, moving with

APPALLING SWIFTNESS.

It was coming directly towards them. Some thought it was the end of this dispensation, and fell on their knees in prayer. Others more practical hurried to their cellars, their last and most secure refuge. They had scarcely found their hiding places and the storm was upon them. It struck terror into their hearts. Women swooned and brave men held their breath. The sound of falling timbers told them that their property was not unscathed, though no lives were sacrificed. It lifted one house from over the cellar where the family were crouching in fear, and the roof was raised from another building. The outskirts of the village

SUFFERED MOST,

probably because the houses, being isolated, had nothing but the foundations to hold them to the earth. The smoke-house and granaries of B. C. Moore, one mile from Lancaster, were utterly demolished, and Jacobson's log-house was caught up and the logs of which it was constructed distributed far and wide. Jacobson was hurt, but not fatally. Louis Bennett's home and fences went to the four winds, his loss being perhaps $1,000. Mr. Low, an aged invalid, was seriously wounded by flying timbers. Among other injuries, his arm was broken. Having created confusion and alarm in Lancaster, the storm swept proudly by until it reached the barn, outhouses, and fences of Mrs. Daggett, which were broken up into kindling-wood and carried off on the current.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP CARRIED AWAY.

Near Skunk River woods a flock of 1,500 sheep were quietly grazing when the storm arose. With an instinctive dread they gathered in a circle, that companionship might alleviate the sense of danger. They congregated directly in the line of the storm, and when it came it elevated them until, as an eye-witness expressed it, "they looked like a flock of birds." They circled round and round, the velocity of the inner current overcoming the attraction of gravitation until the centrifugal motion moved them to the edge of the cyclone, where, the velocity being diminished, they fell to the earth. Of the 1,500, only 40 were found alive up to this afternoon, and it is believed that the remainder were killed. They were absolutely divellicated. Their remains are found hanging on the trees and bushes, and strewing the ground.

Mr. Ash was the next victim, if there is any such thing as consecutiveness in a disaster so sweeping. His house, barn, and fences were leveled, he was severely wounded, and his wife's arm was broken.

A CEMETERY RAZED.

The Doggett grave-yard not far from Lancaster, was swept as if with a besom. The tombstones were thrown down, and, according to some, several were carried away.

THE STORM-KING'S RIDE.

The storm maintained its northeast course, carrying everything before it for a width of from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile. Fences were laid flat. Houses were of no account. Men, women, and children, and all kinds of animals, were mingled in the moving mass of air at a height of from forty to sixty feet. Trees a foot in diameter were snapped in twain, and the forests seemed as if an immense scythe, propelled by an invisible giant, had cut all that dared to be in its way. The swath marked the path of the destroyer. Nothing but the eternal hills, up which it swept and divested of their natural covering, could stand against its mighty force. Over hill and valley it moved, leaving woe in its track. For a few miles from Lancaster the country is rather thinly settled, but it left its marks upon the face of Nature.

Soon again it met with living food for its insatiate appetite. It had reached Clear Creek Township, 3 or 4 miles from this place, where there are many houses, and where its fury was most sadly felt. It came down on the house of Mr. Nicholas Engledingle, whose wife was lying sick, her husband being absent. She was alone with her child. The house was carried away and torn to atoms, and the unfortunate woman and child went with it to destruction. Her fate is very sad. She was literally

RENT ASUNDER.

The trunk from the neck to the abdomen was found in one place, the arms in another, and the head and neck further away. One limb stuck in the sand where it fell. Probably she was instantly killed. Her child was killed, the top of the head being blown off, giving the appearance of scalping. Great sympathy is felt for the husband and father, thus doubly bereaved. There was another child, who, fortunately, was at a neighbor's house with the father.

Michael Fuhs was sitting in the house with his wife and child, when it was raised from over their heads, the child being killed. This happened about five miles from Harper Station, six miles west of here.

MORE DAMAGE.

I met Mr. Stone, living seven miles from Harper, as he and his hands were at work repairing the damage. He believed the storm passed his farm at 3 o'clock. He likened it to an immense funnel, reaching from earth to heaven, and coming from the southwest. It was black. He could not see through it. He lost seventeen head of cattle, and had from eight to twelve crippled. He could see the funnel for fifteen minutes before it disappeared. He understood three horses belonging to Mr. Yomas were killed, and six belonging to Mr. Comitee, besides 100 hogs and a dozen hogs of Riddolph. Nicholas Lake lost two cows. Fred Letze's barn was thrown down and three of his horses wounded. The loss of stock will never be known.

Mr. Starr was working cheerfully in the ruins. His timber near was cut and bent, and would never grow again. His fences were undergoing repair. Over in his field lay a dead beef just skinned, and dead hogs and sheep were scattered here and there. Fence posts were stuck firmly in the ground where they stood, and the terrific strength of the storm was visible on every hand. In another place a pump was drawn out of the ground and deposited in the soil half a mile away, where it could be pumped, though pumping would fetch no water.

The horse-power of a threshing machine, weighing 2,340 pounds, was raised as if it were a feather, and dropped a quarter of a mile from home.

The house of Peter Marsh was blown down, and one child killed. It is stated that all the rest of the family, including seven children, were stripped of every vestige of clothing. The dead child was found eighty yards from the site of the dwelling.

Mr. Campbell lost his wife. His two children were badly hurt. Mr. Bevins, of Germantown, lost his barns and fences, and Mr. Lentz a new barn just finished.

The town stood in imminent danger. Citizens saw the column approaching, and one gentleman had calculated that it would strike the post-office first. So it would, had it come directly, and fortunately it did not.

THE STORM JUMPS.

Three miles from here it seemed to jump over the town, and the next heard of it was 6 miles to the northwest, where it seemed to land and continue its appalling progress. It is calculated that it jumped 10 miles, leaving all of that length of its course from here through Washington County, until it disappeared somewhere in the Mississippi Valley.

THE VELOCITY OF THE STORM.

A wide diversity of opinion exists as to the rate at which the storm traveled. Twenty miles an hour is the opinion of a majority, but probably it moved much faster, as at nearly every point 3 o'clock is given as the hour at which it passed. It traversed a region of remarkable fertility, over a rolling country. Some of the hills, being quite steep, retarded its speed, but it probably moved with more rapidity than is generally supposed. It dealt death and destruction wherever it went.

THERE IS SORROW

in nearly every household and the entire country is in active sympathy with those who mourn. They know not how soon they themselves may be visited by a similar calamity. This event will not soon be forgotten. Those who have lost friends will remember it while they live, and so will those who have witnessed the destruction of property and the ruin spread over a wide strip of our common country. More horrors than have been enumerated might be told, but nothing more need be added to the lamentations that rise from many a broken heart.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Keokuk County as far as known:

KILLED.

Peter Marsh's child.
Mrs. Campbell.
Michael Fuh's child.
Mrs. Engledingle and child.

WOUNDED.

Peter Marsh's three children.
Mr. Campbell's two children.
Mr. … Jacobs.
Mr. Lowe, … wife.

THE KILLED AND …

This list is … sorts of rumors … as known. There are all matters pertaining … persons missing, and … excited as well as sad … The people are

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY

is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000 … but probably $75,000 will cover it all.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LA…

WASHINGTON, Iowa, June 24—Midnight.—This evening I interviewed quite a number of people, who have visited the ground traveled over by the cyclone, with a view of getting estimates of the damage done to property. A few place it as high as $150,000, but the majority think it is between $75,000 and $100,000. All the buildings raised to the ground, with two exceptions, were ordinary frame structures. To place the farms in as good condition as they were before, will require an expenditure of fully the mean sum mentioned.

It is storming here to-night, and the wind is high. Last Thursday's experience has apparently had a bad effect, many fearing another visitation of the hurricane.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT DES MOINES.

DESMOINES, May 24.—There was a severe thunder storm here to-night, accompanied by a heavy wind. Two houses were blown down and one house struck by lightning. No other damages are reported. The recent rains have swelled the DesMoines and Raccoon Rivers, and both have the highest stage of water seen for two years.

IN ILLINOIS.

CANTON, Ill., May 24.—On Thursday evening a terrific storm of wind and rain passed through this county, west of the village of Avon. It was a regular tornado. It apparently commenced at Swan Creek, north of Youngstown, in Warren County, taking a westerly direction, and ending near Avon, in Fulton County, sweeping through a track 40 to 100 rods in width, in which everything is ruin, devastation, and death. Many buildings were demolished,—indeed, everything is destroyed in the track of the storm,—houses, barns, fences, orchards, etc. I learn of several persons being killed in Warren County, and many badly injured. The track of the storm is scattered with dead fowls and cattle. The aggregate loss to the farmers must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—A gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, passed over the city at 6 o'clock this evening, doing considerable damage. The tow-boat Little Alps, with two barges in tow, when opposite the elevator, was capsized and sunk in 100 feet of water. The barges were cut loose and all hands saved. The boat belonged to Lucius Miller, and was worth about $5,000; insurance unknown.

The front wall of Gage & Fisher's cotton warehouse was blown down. A boy named Callie Pierce was severely injured. The rear wall of Cooper Christian's cotton warehouse was also blown down.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Wall street was insufferably dull to-day. Money ruled easy from 6 to 7 per cent on call. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a net loss of $899,800 in the legal reserve, which is a general disappointment to the street.

STOCKS

were duller than on any other day of the week. Aside from Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Erie, the changes were small. The attendance at the Exchange was slim, and the market at times neglected. The bank statement had no perceptible effect on prices.

GOLD

was active, with a further advance. The manoeuvres of the bull combination in gold is still the subject of comment. It is intimated that Gould is strengthening himself in gold at this time, to prevent the stock market running away from him. The Vienna panic being at an end, and the drain of gold from the Bank of England being checked, it is reasonable to suppose that the bank rate might be reduced to such a figure as would send capital over here for employment in carrying a large load of stocks in this market. It is said that this is just what the great bull wants to prevent, if possible. He has gauged the receptacles for money here, and knows about how much can be relied upon in an emergency. If he can keep money feverish by occasional squeezes, he can prevent time loans being made on stock operations, and compel parties who are carrying loads to make daily renewals. By preventing shipments of gold to Europe through a demoralization of the Exchange market, caused by cornering gold, he intends to keep the Bank of England rate firm, and consequently English capital will stay at home.

THE IMPORTS

at this port for the week ending to-day were $8,585,218.

BONDS.

Governments were strong and prices advanced to the highest point of the season. The most important feature is the scarcity of all descriptions, which causes a marked improvement whenever the demand becomes a little active.

PRODUCE.

For flour the inquiry was light under a strong disposition to realize. Most grades under $9.00 were easier, though there was little anxiety to realize on winter wheat brands. No. 2 and ordinary extras were very heavy, with more doing in sour. Sales, 6,700 brls; receipts, 4,334 brls. Wheat was better, the wants of shippers compelling them to pay some advance on No. 2 spring to complete cargoes. The offerings of good spring are limited. Winter was quiet but firm. Sales, 37,600 bu; receipts, 67,570 bu.

Pork was quiet and easier for June delivery. Mess is quoted at about $16.62½. The sales, cash and regular, were about 175 brls, at $17.00 for new mess, and $15.00 for rumps. For future delivery, 250 brls for June sold at $16.62½. Receipts, 145 pkgs. Cut meats were generally quiet, but for dry salted meats there was more demand, and 125 boxes medium hams sold at 11c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7½@7¾c. Sales of 7,500 lbs pickled bellies were made p.t., 11 lbs average are quoted 9c. Receipts, 487 pkgs. Bacon was fairly active, and prices about the same, with sales of 1,300 boxes of short clear 9c spot. Long clear is quoted at 8¾c. Lard was quiet and rather unsettled. Western is quoted at 9 1-16c on the spot and for May. For future delivery, the business reported embraced 500 tcs for May at 9 1-16c, and 250 tcs for July at 9 7-16c. Receipts, 819 pkgs.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

A. M. Craig's Nomination for the Supreme Court Ratified at Yates City, Ill., by a Small Meeting of Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 24.—A notice appeared in an Elmwood paper that a Farmers' Convention would be held at Yates City on the 24th at 10 a. m., to be addressed by A. M. Craig. The farmers' clubs and grangers of the adjoining towns were invited. At the appointed time some twenty or thirty, mostly delegates from farmers' clubs were in attendance. It was rumored that Mr. Craig would not arrive till 2 o'clock, p. m. At 2 p. m. the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Knable, of Salem, called to the chair. The Chair announced that the meeting was called by the Salem Grange to ratify the nomination of Mr. Craig, and that the grangers and members of farmers' clubs, who approved the nomination, were invited to take part, and that no other business was in order; that Mr. Craig had been invited to address them, but advices just received from him from Mendota informed him that he could not be present. After a speech from James H. Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge, a resolution ratifying Mr. Craig's nomination was passed, and the Chair then gave notice that the work of the Convention was done; that the Salem Grange would continue in session for private business, and that the grangers who could make themselves known at the gate would be welcome. The delegates and others present from other towns thereupon retired considerably disgusted. Mr. Emery of the *Prairie Farmer*, all the way from Chicago, to see and hear Mr. Craig, jerked up his carpet-bag, and exclaimed "I am for home; two nights' riding; one whole day loafing—all to hear that resolution read."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 24.—The farmers of Kane, Kendall and DuPage Counties met in the City Hall here in Judicial Convention, and nominated the Hon. Sylvan Wilcox, of Elgin. Many of the most prominent citizens, including several Supervisors, were present, and exhibited a degree of unanimity that promises a hard fight. The friends of Mr. Wheaton feel that it will be a close contest, and are working unceasingly. Judge Wilcox is very popular, and highly respected for his integrity.

MORRISON, Whiteside Co., Ill., May 24.—The Whiteside County Central Grange, representing eighteen subordinate granges of this county, met here to-day and passed the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Whiteside County Central Grange that the Hon. W. Wheaton is entitled to our confidence for the position of Judge of the Third Judicial District, and we hereby recommend him to the farmers throughout the District.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Suspension of a Combination of Twelve Leading Firms in the Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch from Troy announces the suspension of twelve prominent lumber firms on account of the failure of the combination to control the Western lumber market, with liabilities amounting to $9,000,000. Three of these firms, Messrs. Dodge & Co., Orson Richards, and P. Wadams & Co., do business in this city. Watson & Twitchell, who are named in the dispatch as belonging to Chicago, is a firm in Newark, N. J. On application this afternoon for particulars, at No. 59 Wall street, to the firm of Dodge & Co., the members said that the persons named formed a combination early last summer, not to control the Western lumber market, but for mutual interest in disposing of their manufactured lumber to the best advantage. They had in their possession a great amount of lumber, amounting to 300,000,000 feet, much of which they were obliged to carry over last winter. This action was necessitated by the stringent money market, high freights on the lakes, and the unusual backwardness of the season. As so much capital, otherwise available, was thus locked up, and as the stronger firms were hampered by their connection with others, all became embarrassed in their resources. Messrs. S. W. Barnard, White & Co., Page & Co., and Dodge & Co. invited six prominent bank officers, representing from one-third to one-half of their creditors in amount, to make an examination of their affairs. This Committee have made a careful scrutiny of the entire business, and on the 20th inst. reported that the resources of the firms were largely in excess of the claims against them, but in consequence of the peculiar character of the lumber trade, in which nearly eighteen months is required to turn the money invested, it is deemed advisable for their creditors to grant them reasonable time to turn their assets into cash. In consequence of this State of affairs the business of these firms is temporarily interrupted. Mr. Richards, it is said, is the largest manufacturer of spruce and hemlock in the country. The combination was chiefly devoted to pine lumber. The aggregate liabilities of the firms is said to be actually about $3,000,000.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, May …—President Early, of the Georgetown Jesuit College, died this afternoon of paralysis.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—James W. …ck, of New York City, died to-day in a sleeping-car while en route from South Carolina homeward, accompanied by his wife. His disease was consumption. The remains will be sent on to-night.

Telegraphic Brevities.

James Woods, a poor laborer of Utica, Ind., is the holder of ticket No. 80,777, which drew the capital prize … Omaha lottery.

Hans Christen… respectively 37 and 28, with … Oleson, two Danes, aged … at Cedar Falls, Iowa, last night, were … Cedar River, dam and drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

The distillery of Mr. McNellis, of Aux Sable, near Morris, Ill., was seized last week by an officer of the United States Internal Revenue Department, for non-payment of taxes. It will be sold at auction on the premises, together with 345 barrels of highwines, on the 5th of June. Mr. McNellis, with counsel, has gone to Washington to try to fix up the matter.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed this morning. Thiers, in accordance with the notice given yesterday by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definite establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of Thiers' speech the Assembly took a recess.

The Assembly reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, after an energetic speech by Casimir Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected, by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of the day, proceeding from the Left and supported by the Government. An order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of Government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Baragnon, member of the Right, said, the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had subsided, Baragnon resumed, and proposed, a night session of the Assembly.

Dufaure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune and declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government, notwithstanding the vote just cast. "There exists," he said, "a President and the Republic. The Ministers would answer for the maintenance of order." They would consult with the President, and agree to a night sitting. The Left shouted, "Why will the Government thus set Europe and posterity an example of this monstrous ingratitude?" The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly. After further debate, which was conducted amidst the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and recess was taken until evening. The result of the votes caused intense excitement, and the streets were crowded with people eagerly awaiting the developments of the night's sitting.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Evening.—The Assembly resumed its session at 8. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that Ministers had tendered their resignations to Thiers, who had accepted them.

Dufaure then handed to Buffet, the President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the Chamber.

General Changarnier and the Duke de Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to Thiers.

This motion caused terrific uproar. The Left moved that the resignation of Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 369 against 339. The resignation of Thiers was then formally accepted.

Buffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize Thiers. The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President immediately. A vote was then taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal MacMahon, who received 390 votes. The Deputies of the Left abstained from voting. A committee was appointed to wait upon Marshal MacMahon and inform him that he had been elected President of the Republic. The Committee was headed by Buffet, who, upon retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to Goulard, who was enthusiastically cheered by the Right upon taking the seat. Upon the return of the Committee, Buffet resumed the chair, and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain. Buffet also stated that the Ministers would temporarily remain.

The crowds in the streets and in front of the Legislative Chamber increased as night advanced, and, when the result of the proceedings in the Assembly was made known, there were loud shouts of "Vive le Thiers," and "Vive la Republique." There were no attempts at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 24.—In London, this being the fifty-fourth recurrence of the birthday of Queen Victoria, to-day was kept as a half-holiday, and was ushered in by the firing of salutes and the ringing of bells. During the day there was a review of the military, and in the evening the city will be illuminated.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The London *Daily News* of May 12, publishes a dispatch dated Nice, May 11, from Dr. Gurney, John Stuart Mill's attending physician, from which it appears that he was in fair health and good spirits up to the time of his attack of erysipelas, which rapidly ran its fatal course in the short space of four days. This disease is epidemic in the low-lying clay ground about Avignon. He knew the situation was not healthy, but had purchased a house and grounds only because they were close to the cemetery, where his wife was buried fifteen years ago, and in order that he might spend as much of his time as possible near her tomb. The house, moreover, was densely surrounded by trees, which he would not allow to be touched, lest the nightingales abounding in the neighborhood should quit the spot. The avenue under the shade of which he composed and studied, was filled with these birds. Mr. Mill suffered but little except in swallowing, and from the heat and weight of the enormous swelling which came over his face and neck. Yet he learned the fatal nature of the attack with calmness and resignation. His expressed desire that he might not outlive his mental faculties and suffer from long, wasting disease was gratified, for his great intellect remained clear to the last moment. His wish that his funeral might be quiet and simple was attended to by his loving step-daughter with devoted solicitude. The funeral took place in the simplest fashion,—the French doctor, Protestant pastor, and myself alone being present with the family. Prayer was offered at the grave, and a most touching address was made by the pastor. Then the beautiful tomb of his wife was opened, and he was placed by the side of her he loved so well.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A letter from Vienna of the 10th says: The panic was at its height on the 9th, when more than 100 failures were announced. Many old respectable banking houses have gone on the list of bankrupt, along with a crowd of mushroom concerns, which sprang up under the influence of the mania for speculation that has prevailed during the past year. In the great crisis of 1869 the total loss occasioned by the fall of stocks quoted on the Bourse amounted to 25,000,000 florins. Already it has exceeded ten times that amount. The chief sufferers are the new speculative banks and numerous building companies. Hundreds of bubble companies were organized, and their stock was snatched up at prices absurdly inconsistent with the prospects of profit they offered. Almost every day saw new banks organized with mythical capital, whose stock was palmed off upon the credulous public by the influence of the names of a few Barons and Counts upon the lists of Directors, and by the puffing of subsidized newspapers. The building companies outnumbered the banks, and were about as unworthy of trust. They undertook everything, from erecting monster hotels to putting up soda-water fountains. Cotton and woolen factories, iron-works, breweries, mills, &c., were built without any regard to the demand that existed for their products; and the speculative fever induced people to buy stock, not as an investment, but in the hope that the next day somebody would give a higher price for it. Hundreds of costly buildings have been erected in Vienna by these building companies in a style of elegance before unknown here. Great apprehension is felt that the catastrophe will ultimately involve the general mercantile and manufacturing interests of the Empire, and produce a serious disturbance in all kinds of business. If the panic goes no further than the Stock Exchange, although the victims will be numbered by thousands, and the indirect effects of the crisis will be felt for a long time, the lesson it will teach will perhaps be worth the cost.

SPAIN.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—The Carlists deny that the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahuja were butchered. They state that they hold them subject to an exchange for Carlists.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers yesterday, in postponing the elections in Cuba for Deputies to the Constituent Cortes, fixed upon no day.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Maneru, with a placard on each, bearing these words: "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonso."

The levy of young men ordered by Gen. Velarde is well received. Many manufacturers will continue the salaries of their operatives while they are in the service. Juntas are forming to promote the enforcement of the levy.

ITALY.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope contemplates anathematizing members of the Italian Cabinet and all others who are proposing to secularize the monasteries.

Elaborate preparations are making for the funeral of Count Manzoni.

PERU.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Callao dates of the 8th state that a large fire had burned the Hotel Comercio and several other buildings, entailing a loss of $800,000. No Americans suffered.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Panama dates to May 15 are received by the steamer Henry Chauncey.

A Commissioner has been sent to President Neira, from Panama, to bring him back to assume the head of the Government. The Prefect of Aspinwall, Senor Pernett, was Acting President. An amnesty had been arranged and the expenses of the late trouble were to be assumed by the State Department.

During the fighting in Panama, the national troops lost twenty-three killed and thirty wounded, and the State troops double that number. Considerable property outside the city has been destroyed. The guard furnished by Admiral Steedman remains, protecting the railway and steamship property, but the force of 130 men furnished to the citizens was withdrawn. Most of the militia, blacks, outside of the city have taken to the woods with their arms.

Ex-President Correoso remains by request of the citizens until perfect tranquillity is restored.

Gen. Barrios has been elected Constitutional President of Guatemala, and the rebel faction dispersed.

It is stated that Senor Palacios, who recently arrived at Panama, has purchased the steamer Gen. Sherman, and is now arming her to proceed to Omoa, Honduras, overthrow the present Government, replace Medina in the Presidency, then organize an army, cross the frontier, uniting with disaffected Indians of Quesaltenango, and revolutionize Guatemala.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, May 24.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the … ult. state that the Emperor of Brazil had closed … reforms were promised … Legislature. A number of …

Medical Ethics in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Board of Trial of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which recently tried certain members of the Society for practising homeopathy on the ground that such practice violated their right to membership, rendered a decision to-day, and served a copy upon each member involved. The Board say the parties having been fully heard, and the evidence and the arguments on each side fully considered, the charges and specifications are all fully proved, and the accused are severally guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician, by practising homeopathy. Therefore is recommended their expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, North, at Baltimore—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The Assembly to-day manifests the purpose to hasten an adjournment by limiting the speeches of others than Secretaries and Chairmen of committees to five minutes. Notwithstanding this, there was much prolixity talking. Many Commissioners are particularly interested in one department of the Church's work, and ignorant or careless of all others. Consequently, each report is followed by speeches from men moved by the spirit to interpret its meaning, or insist upon its merits. This kind of personal display was checked three times to-day by operation of the previous question. The colored Commissioner who spoke to-day on the report of the Freedmen's Committee has been a Presbyterian minister twenty years, and was long a missionary in Africa. His oration was carefully prepared, with the exception of the introduction and close. The transitions from one kind of speaking to another were very apparent. The Assembly was much pleased with his spirit and intelligence, and especially with the declaration that the freedmen only ask the whites to heal the wounds they have inflicted.

The report of the Committee on Manses was roughly treated. It contemplated the continuance of the Committee to encourage the building of parsonages, and the appropriation of $3,000 to pay the salary and traveling expenses of the Chairman. Leading men in the Assembly opposed the report and the whole scheme of manse erection, William E. Dodge especially objecting to the expenditure of money for such an object. Others said that the Committee was only established on the understanding that its existence should be temporary, and that no salaried official would be demanded. In the midst of this animated debate, one member said that Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Manse Committee had acted historian of the Church without pay; that he had a perfect mania for collecting valuable documents pertaining to Presbyterianism, and that his continuance in the work of erecting manses with a roving commission and expenses paid would be a profitable investment. To this a Missouri Commissioner answered that the Church could not afford to hire roving maniacs to write its history. This utterance caused much feeling, Mr. Wilson being an amiable and pious man. Just before the morning adjournment J. B. Dunn attempted to introduce a resolution requiring an apology for the offensive remark, but the Moderator ruled that it was out of order, and brought down the gavel in the midst of much confusion. The only matter of interest in the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was the recommendation that the Danville Seminary be surrendered to its Trustees, with a view to harmonizing the differences between the Southern and Northern Churches. The Rev. C. L. Thompson, Commissioner from Chicago, has been called home by serious illness in his family.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day appointed a committee to consider, and report to the next General Assembly, the subject of issuing a free paper. The report of the Board of Church Erection Fund showed receipts during the past year of $110,744; number of churches contributing, 1,903; not contributing, 2,827; amount expended in aid of churches, $88,091; churches receiving aid, 160. During the last three years the Board have completed 585 churches, free of debt, and secured church property worth $3,000,000. The Board recommend that in future not more than $1,000 be allowed in aid of any church. The report and recommendation were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Manses was taken up and discussed until recess. After recess the special order—the report of the Committee on Missions for the Freedmen—was submitted, with the recommendation that the Assembly commend the missions for the freedmen to the sympathy and hearty support of the whole Church. The reports show that the receipts during the year were $63,125; expenditures, $59,290. The report gives an interesting account of the number of churches, Sunday-schools, missionary associations, communicants, Sunday-school scholars, &c. The Rev. A. C. McClellan, Secretary of the regular Committee on Missions of the Freedmen, addressed the Convention, and was followed by the Rev. E. J. Adams, colored, who delivered a forcible speech. Other speeches were made, and the report was adopted. The Committee on Church Polity reported. The Assembly adjourned until 8 p. m., when the report on Theological Seminaries will be considered.

At the session to-night, the report on Theological Seminaries was adopted. A debate arose on a proposition to omit all titles, such as "D. D.," "LL. D.," &c., in the official rolls of the church, and the subject was referred to a committee to report to the present Assembly. Several resolutions not of general interest were referred. The Assembly then adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

PITTSBURGH.

Two Children Burned to Death—Decoration Day—War on the Hanging Signs.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—Last evening, while two little girls, one the daughter of Mr. W. Morgan, and the other of Mr. Wiefring, residing at Shady Side, were at play, one applied a lighted match to the mouth of a can filled with carbon oil. An explosion followed, and in an instant the clothing of the children was saturated with oil. They were enveloped in flames, and burned to a crisp.

The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City have issued a proclamation requesting that all business houses be closed on Decoration Day. A crusade is in progress against merchants who have been obstructing the sidewalks with signs, &c. Over four hundred suits have already been instituted, and others are being prepared.

The Atlantic Death-Roll.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Four hundred and twenty-eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamship Atlantic, leaving 113 passengers unaccounted for. Nearly a dozen bodies of the lost cabin passengers are still missing, and, although all the state-rooms have not been examined by the divers, it is not thought that any bodies will be found in them when entered, as the passengers are believed to have escaped to the deck when informed of their impending danger after the vessel struck.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A Halifax letter on the interment of the bodies of the passengers of the steamship Atlantic says: "The graves or trenches in many cases are scarcely deep enough to allow the coffins to rest more than a few inches below the earth's surface. The heavy rains have washed away what little earth covering there was, and to-day there are hundreds of coffins exposed to view. In many instances two bodies are crowded into a single box, and in some cases even three; and, in order to economize in the matter of space, they are often placed in trenches two and three deep. At the feet of these shabby graves and rude coffins are modest tablets, which record the sufferings and deaths of hundreds of men, women, and children."

Sporting.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Maurice Daly, champion, has accepted the challenge of Albert Garnier to play a billiard match involving the championship and possession of the diamond cue.

Base Ball—Athletics, 11; Mutuals, 7.

BOSTON, May 24.—Base Ball—Bostons, 9; Baltimores, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 5; Atlantics, 1.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The rival trotting associations, having settled their differences, the trot for the purse of $2,500, between Judge Fullerton and Gazelle, will take place on Prospect Park track, May 30.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Athletics and Mutuals played a return game on the Union Grounds this afternoon in presence of 2,000 spectators. The playing was remarkable only for the wild throwing of the Mutual third baseman, Bellan, who was substituted for Nelson, deposed. This lost the Mutuals an easy victory.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutuals	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	—7
Athletics	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	—11

First base by errors: Mutuals, 4; Athletics, 8; runs earned: Mutuals, 2; Athletics, 0; fielding errors: Mutuals, 17; Athletics, 6.

Texas Cattle-Stealing.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 24.—To-day's *Sentinel*, enumerating various cattle robberies this month by armed Mexicans, places the number stolen and crossed into Mexico, within a radius of sixty miles of this city, at not less than 1,000 head, while higher up the river proportional numbers have been driven into Mexico. The reported raid of Col. McKenzie into the Kickapoo camp in Mexico, and punishment of the Indians, has caused very general satisfaction here, and will tend to lessen depredations if the McKenzie policy is carried out.

A Swindler Caught.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—John T. Holzman, a Philadelphia leather merchant, who went into bankruptcy and perpetrated forgeries upon his creditors, about four months ago, to the amount of $10,000, was arrested here, and taken back to Philadelphia to-night, by a detective who came on with requisitions from Gov. Hartranft. Holzman has a wife and child in Chicago. He has squandered most of the money during his stay in this city.

A Victim of Violence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—The body of a man was found in the Ohio River at Charleston Landing on Wednesday. The Coroner's inquest on Thursday disclosed the fact that he had come to his death by violence. He had a bullet hole in his head, and a rope, tied with a hangman's knot, was around his neck, and his ankles were also tied with a rope. The body was so decomposed that the jury could not tell whether it was white or colored. Nothing further is known.

Railroad News.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2….—Washington McLean and John L. Faran, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other gentlemen … city, are here examining into the relative merits of Norfolk, Yorktown, and Newport News as the terminus for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arrived, the steamship Parthia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 24.—Arrived out, the steamships Algeria and Nevada, from New York.

THE COURTS.

The Republic Insurance Company—An Iowa Decision.

Counter-Affidavits in the Alleged Jury Tampering Case.

Conclusion of the Notorious Highwines Suit.

Bankruptcy Matters—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

The question of the possession of jurisdiction by the United States Circuit Courts in the matter of suits brought by an Assignee in Bankruptcy appointed in another district, where such Assignee is a citizen of another State and the defendant is a citizen of a State where the action is brought, and the amount in dispute exceeds the sum of $500; and of the jurisdiction of the State and Federal courts, as affected by the Bankrupt act, was settled in the United States Court, of Des Moines, Ia., on Friday last. The cases of the Republic Life Insurance Company were called several days ago in that court, and in the case of Payson, Assignee, v. Dietz, the counsel for the defense made a motion to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. This action was one of over 100, similar in character, brought to recover the amounts of unpaid assessments upon stock held by them in the Republic Insurance Company. Judge Dillon said that, under the circumstances of the case, the jurisdiction of the Court plainly existed, unless it be taken away by the provisions of the Bankrupt act. It is claimed that the jurisdiction of either the United States Circuit Courts or the States Courts is taken away, as a necessary or implied effect of the jurisdiction which is conferred by the Bankrupt act upon the United States District Courts. It is claimed, as a necessary and legitimate conclusion, from the establishment of bankrupt courts with plenary jurisdiction throughout the States, and the prescribing the Circuit Courts certain specific powers in bankruptcy proceedings, that all jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases should be exclusively in the bankruptcy courts, except so far as the Bankrupt act expressly confers such jurisdiction upon the Circuit Court. The Court, upon the best consideration he had been able to give the view that the District Court had exclusive jurisdiction in all actions relating to the collection of the assets of estates, and in all other actions concerning the estate, except so far as a concurrent jurisdiction is invested in the Circuit Courts in a limited number of cases, had not been able to reach the conclusion that it was a sound one. The Court mentioned the following reasons for sustaining the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts in actions such as the one in question, and dismissed defendant's motion:

1. This Court, where the jurisdiction arising from citizenship exists, is a court of full common law and equity powers. In this action, the requisite citizenship does exist, and the cause of action is not one created by the Bankrupt act, but is essentially a common law action to enforce a contract against the defendant. It is true that the Assignee claims title under proceedings in bankruptcy, much like an executor under proceedings in the Probate Court, but this does not make the action, properly viewed, a proceeding in bankruptcy. With the consent, and under the direction of the proper bankruptcy court, there was no reason why an action like this should not be enforced either in the State Court or in this Court, as may be deemed most expedient. Essentially it does not differ from actions of which both classes of courts constantly take cognizance, as part of their original and rightful jurisdiction.

2. The argument against the jurisdiction of this Court derives all its force from the supposed exclusive jurisdiction of the District Courts, and that such jurisdiction is exclusive, both of the State Courts and of this court, except to the limited extent mentioned in the second section of the act.

If Congress had intended by the first section of the act to make the jurisdiction of the District Courts exclusive in the collection of assets and to deprive all other courts of jurisdiction over any action by or against Assignees in Bankruptcy, it would have been as easy as it would have been natural to employ language to express this purpose. But it will be observed that the word *exclusive* as descriptive of the jurisdiction, is not only not used, but seems to have been carefully avoided.

3. That the State Courts are not deprived of jurisdiction in ordinary common law and equity suits, simply because brought by the Assignee in Bankruptcy, is a proposition that has the support of many well-reasoned adjudications made both under the Bankrupt act of 1841 and the present act.

And if these courts may exercise a concurrent jurisdiction in any event, it would seem to be in cases where the Assignee with the consent or concurrence of the Bankruptcy Court resorted to them for the ordinary purpose of collecting the assets of the estate.

Assuming the decisions in favor of the concurrent jurisdiction of the State courts in certain classes of action by Assignees in Bankruptcy to be correct, it would be an anomalous result, and one which we can hardly suppose Congress intended, viz: That the State courts should exercise their general concurrent jurisdiction, if the Assignee should desire to resort to them.

4. The jurisdiction of this Court under the Judiciary act is plain. Repeals by implication are not favored. Jurisdiction plainly conferred upon one court cannot be taken away by mere affirmative legislation conferring like jurisdiction upon another court.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH A JURYMAN.

A few days since we published the particulars of allegations contained in the affidavits of parties interested in the plaintiff side of the case of Martin v. Day, which charged a Bailiff of Judge Rogers' court with tampering with a juryman. Messrs. Dent & Black, counsels for the defendant in that suit, will produce in rebuttal the affidavits of the Bailiffs in the court, and also of one of the jurymen, the allegations of which are particularly interesting. The affidavit of John Humphrey, one of the Bailiffs of the court, sets forth that he, together with N. C. Hill, had charge of the jury in the case of Martin v. Day, but he is not certain whether he had them in charge after their retirement to consider their verdict; does not remember taking a juryman from the jury-room, but may have taken one to a room opposite Judge Tree's court, at the end of the passage, as is customary; does not remember taking cigars to the jury, but it is customary to do so when the jurymen provide the money; denies calling out to the juror, "Come out, I want to talk to you;" did not talk to a juror concerning the case, or seek to influence the jury in any way; the witnesses had no right to stand round the jury-room; think it is probable he may have ordered such loungers to stand away; acknowledges to having taken a drink with one or two jurymen, who were old acquaintances, but denies that he drank with the defendant Day, or at his expense; never conversed with Day about the trial.

N. C. Hill and John Paul, Bailiffs of the same court, make affidavits similar in allegation to the above.

Jeremiah Day, the defendant in the suit, denies influencing the jury; says he spoke to no juryman on the trial; may have spoken to Humphrey, he being an acquaintance; denies treating the jury or Bailiffs during the trial; treated the jury after the verdict; after treating the jury, one of them called him aside and told him that a man named Brown had offered him 50 cents to decide in favor of plaintiff; does not remember the name of the juror, but thinks it was Dennis; the juror did not tell him who Brown was that made him the magnificent offer.

THE "HIGHWINES" SUIT.

In Judge Booth's room, the whole of last week was occupied in the hearing of the case of Mon Brothers v. Phillips & Carmichael, in which suit plaintiffs sought to recover the value of 100 barrels of highwines. In June, 1870, plaintiffs, who are distillers at Oquawka, Ill., sold on the Board of Trade, through their brother Wallace, to Wilson Ames & Co., of Chicago, 200 barrels of highwines to be delivered about the 20th of July following, three days' notice to be given. The responsibility of both Wallace, their agent, and Ames, the purchaser, being unknown to them, and Philips and Carmichael having already sold highwines for plaintiffs for over 12 years, and they having confidence in their responsibility, after their agent had made said sale, employed Phillips & Carmichael to attend to the getting up of the contract of sale, and the delivery of the wines under the contract, discharging their agent, who effected the sale, from doing anything further in the contract, and stating at the time to Phillips & Carmichael that they preferred paying a double commission for the additional security. Previous to the 10th of July thereafter, the highwines of plaintiff were destroyed by fire, and thereupon plaintiffs required defendants, when called upon for the delivery of the wines, to purchase and deliver them to Ames, at that time the price of wines having fallen. Since the contract of sale, plaintiff requested Wallace to have Ames put up an additional margin, and having become satisfied that Ames would not do so, and apprehending difficulty at the time, informed Carmichael, one of the defendants, of Ames' action, and of his apprehension of trouble arising therefrom; and told him not to let him have a dollar's worth of wines until he had received the money, which allegation defendant denies in his evidence. Phillips & Carmichael, on the 15th of July, received a notice from Ames to deliver the highwines, and on the 18th he did deliver 100 barrels, but without receiving pay therefor. Next day Ames was found to be insolvent, and on that day he pledged the wines to the Union National Bank for nearly the value thereof, shipped 50 barrels upon the Michigan Central, and had the remaining 50 barrels taken to the depot to be shipped also. Both lots were taken by Phillips & Carmichael, who replevied them by a suit against the railroad company, which defended on the ground that the bank had a lien upon the goods, and, such defense proving successful, retained the wines to the extent of the bank's claim. The defendants insisted, upon the trial, that upon the custom prevailing in Chicago at the time of delivering the wines, they had until the day after delivery upon which to make collection for plaintiff, and that, Ames having failed next day, they were not bound to account to plaintiffs for the value of the articles, and that plaintiff had not given instructions with regard to not delivering without prepayment. The Court reserved his decision in the case. C. M. Harris for plaintiff; Goudy and Chandler for defendant.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The North Evanston quo warranto case came up in the Criminal Court Saturday morning, on a motion by defendants to quash the information filed by the relator, on the ground that the petition asked for leave to file an information against several parties defendant, and the information filed in court was against but one of the defendants, Fulton, the President of the Board of Trustees. The motion was overruled, and exceptions taken by the defendants.

The three men, O'Grady, Flynn, and McNamara, the particulars of whose brutal assault upon one Charles Smith we published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, filed an appearance in the court, and renewed the bail. The case was then set for trial on Tuesday next.

The Hickey-Lonergan contempt case was disposed of by Judge Booth Saturday.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the Superior Court, Richard B. Moore has filed his bill against Margaret M., and James E. Ray, asking for the establishment and confirmation of his title to that part of the E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, T. 40, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., commencing at the northwest corner of said E. ½ of said S. E. ¼ of said Sec. 8, thence running E. 20 rods, thence S. 80 rods, thence W. 20 rods, thence N. 80 rods to place of beginning, containing ten acres more or less, excepting a strip of land 66 feet wide running across said tract owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; also, excepting a strip of land running along the whole east side of said tract 7 links in width.

The National Bank of Chicago file a bill in assumpsit against the members of the firm of Hawkins, Willard & Co., claiming $20,000 damages. The action is brought upon three promissory notes, the first dated 12th of April, 1872, for $1,250; the second dated May 10, 1872, for $2,000; the third dated July 6, 1872, for $5,000, all payable with interest, after maturity, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

William Reve, Robert F. Wallace, and William C. Warren file in the Circuit Court a petition for mechanics' lien on the Ogden House, on the northwest corner of Franklin and East Washington-streets. Complainant alleges that at the instance of one N. Cameron, agent for John King, Jr., proprietor of said hotel, purchased from complainant 188 barrels of lime, at $1 a barrel, for which the defendant agreed to pay at the current market price for the material, no contract as to price being made; that complainant made out his bill at $1 a barrel, which defendant acknowledged to be a fair price, and agreed to pay the said bill; that other persons besides J. King, Jr., claim a title to the Ogden House, wherefore complainant asks that the Court will discover and disclose who are the actual proprietors of the house and the land on which it is built; also, what incumbrances, if any, are on the property, and who are the parties holding such liens; and that complainants have a mechanics' lien upon the property of $188.

In the matter of Peter M. Livingston et al., bankrupts, an order was entered approving of Assignee's sale of farm stock.

In the matter of Charles S. Ubeller, bankrupt, an order was entered approving the Assignee's sale of stock, etc.

In the matter of Wm. Weitzel, bankrupt, an order was entered approving of the sale of desperate accounts.

In the matter of H. E. Hubbard, at the second meeting of creditors a dividend of 12 per cent was declared.

In the Circuit Court the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company file a petition for right of way over the following property, with the owners of which, Mary and Daniel Clancy, they are unable to agree as to its value: Lot 17, in Block 7, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago.

Leopold Cohn files his precipe in trespass on the case, in the Superior Court, against Henry S. Tiffany, W. S. Culton, Geo. F. McKnight, the Allemania Insurance Company, and the Mellville Insurance Company. Some time since petitioner's place was burned down, and he, having it insured in the Mellville Insurance Company, obtained the amount of his policies. Some time after he was arrested in Omaha, at their instance, and brought for trial to Chicago. He was acquitted, and in the present action he seeks to recover $10,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

The Mechanics' Bank file a precipe in the Supreme Court against Frank R. Hawthorne, Thomas Willard, and Volney E. Roscoe, in a plea of assumpsit; damages $20,000.

Harriett E. Sayles files a precipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Edmund F. Hazleton and Sidney B. Andrews; damages $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,512—Richard B. Moore v. Margaret M. Ray et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,513—The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago v. Frank R. Hawkins, Thomas R. Willard, and Volney E. Roscoe, partners doing business under the name of Hawkins, Willard & Co.; assumpsit, $20,000. 43,514—Albert E. Banks v. The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $500. 43,515—Leopold Cohn v. Henry S. Tiffany, the Allemania Insurance Company, the Millville Insurance Company; trespass on the case, $10,000. 43,516—Moses A. Thayer v. Christian Thielmann; petition for mechanic's lien on S. ½ of Lot 17, Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, being fifty feet front on Clybourne avenue and running back full depth of said Lot 17, and the theatre erected thereon. 43,517—People ex relatione Thomas Lyndon v. John L. Hancock et al.; petition for habeas corpus for the body of Ella Lyndon, petitioner's wife. 43,518—S. L. Sellers et al. v. Henry Flaggin; confession of judgment, $287.50.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,065—William Kerr & Co. v. John King, Jr.; petition for mechanic's lien on the Ogden House, $188. 7,066—Harriet C. Sayles v. Edmund F. Hazelton and Sidney B. Andrews; assumpsit, $2,000. 7,067—Appeal. 7,068—Samuel F. Lerch v. Frank Lerch et al.; assumpsit, $500. 7,069, 7,070—Appeals. 7,071—Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company v. Mary and Daniel Clancey; petition for right of way. 7,072—John J. Brown v. James E. Cole; debt, $550. 7,073-¼—Appeal.

THE SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 24.—The following causes have been decided and opinions filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court to date:

14. Walsh v. The People. Reversed and remanded; dissenting opinion by Scott, J.
11. First National Bank of Monmouth v. Whitman et al. Reversed and remanded.
31. McCormick v. Huse. Reversed and remanded.
62. Burson v. Dow et al. Decree affirmed.
84. Harding v. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company et al. Decree reversed, with directions.
97. Hubbard v. Rogers. Affirmed.
104. Harris v. Whitmore. Reversed and remanded.
120. Spellman et al. v. Mathewson et al. Affirmed.
130. Johnson v. Von Kettler. Reversed and remanded.
146. Stuart v. Hamilton. Reversed and remanded.
164. Wilson et al. v. Marlow. Reversed and remanded.
178. Robey v. City of Chicago. Affirmed.
196. Tyler et al. v. Daniels et al. Reversed and remanded, with leave.
198. Smith v. Goodell et al. Decree affirmed and bill discharged.
212. Freeman et al. v. Freeman. Affirmed.
213. Comstock v. Rosseau et al. Affirmed.
218. Brobston v. Cahill. Reversed and remanded.
235. Hearth v. Rhodes. Affirmed.
244. City of Dixon v. Baker. Reversed and remanded.
259. Commissioner of Highways of Yorktown v. Banker et al. Reversed.
268. McGill v. Compton. Reversed and remanded.
263. Hall v. Jarvis et al. Affirmed and modified.
289. Wormley v. Gregg. Affirmed.
301. Dennis v. Dennis. Decree reversed and remanded.
316. Shelton v. Franklin. Reversed.
321. Bell et al. v. Healy et al. Reversed and remanded.
328. Nelson et al. v. Smith. Reversed and remanded.
336. Maxon et al. v. Bressler. Reversed and remanded.
343. Wood v. Tucker et al. Affirmed.
346. Wiley et al. v. Ewalt. Decree reversed and bill discharged.
352. Kingsbury v. Buckner et al. Decree reversed and remanded.
372. Lafayette, B. & M. Railway Company v. Winslow et al. Reversed and remanded.
374. Russell v. Kosler. Affirmed.
377. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Hack. Affirmed.
378. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Tyler. Affirmed.
379. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company v. Fisher. Affirmed.
381. O'Conner v. Leddy. Reversed and remanded.
383. Goodwin v. Goodwin. Affirmed.
386. Hughes et al. v. Washington, Extr. Decree reversed and remanded.
387. Hughes et al. v. Washington, Extr. Decree reversed and remanded.
391. Haselbacker v. Goodfellow. Reversed and remanded.
393. Bickmore v. Harding. Decree affirmed.
415. The People ex rel. Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company v. Chapman et al. Mandamus refused.
428. Kennedy v. Kennedy. Reversed and remanded.
430. Wells v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.
437. Wolf et al. v. Ogden, administrator. Decree reversed and remanded.
471. Sanger et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Excursion Party Bored by the Kellogg and McEnery Factions—The Fort St. Philip Canal Scheme—The Custom-House Ring and the Towing Swindle—Sypher and Warmoth—The President's Proclamation—How it is Regarded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The Congressional party returned from the mouth of the river at 8 a. m., and leave by special train for the North at 4 p. m.

The partisans of both Kellogg and McEnery are doing all they know to gain adherents among the Congressmen, and they have so far succeeded that a few Representatives will remain over and partake of the private hospitalities of Kellogg, Warmoth, McEnery, and other politicians. None of the Congressmen have committed themselves to an espousal of either side, but they listen eagerly to all statements in order to take action in the next Congress, and nearly all the Representatives are pledged to support the Fort St. Philip Canal scheme. It is judged feasible, there being only one lock requisite, and the remainder of the work consists of mere excavating, except at the mouth of the river, where some jetties are to be put up. The cost will be $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. An attempt is made to load this simple scheme with all sorts of improvements, estimated to cost nearly $30,000,000 in the aggregate, but the Congressmen are unanimous that the scheme will not bear loading with anything else.

The present channels were 17 feet deep, and can be kept by the present appropriations at a convenient depth of 20 feet, but the Government dredging officers complain that the Tow-Boat Company, which is said to be owned by the Custom-House ring, with Grant's brother-in-law, Casey, at their head, deliberately run ships ashore. When they are forced to tow them in, they pretend there is no water. When they can avoid towing them in they do so, preferring to let them stick in the mud until the tugs are called to tow them off into port, at the rate of $1,000 per hour. The officers say they can keep up a constant depth of 20 feet, but, with such a game as this going on, it is practically useless to do so. They therefore favor the canal. Some anger was displayed by the friends of the Tow-Boat Company at these candid disclosures, but Lieut. Glynn, Maj. Howell, and Capt. Davis did not flinch. A pilot testified that he had run a vessel ashore by orders, so as to secure the $1,000 per hour for the Tow-Boat Company.

Mr. Sypher, one of Kellogg's members of Congress, and ex-Gov. Warmoth, yesterday evening, had a sharp battle of words on board the boat, and an exchange of pistol shots was momentarily expected. Sypher charged Warmoth with having perpetrated the biggest steals in Louisiana ever known, and Warmoth retorted that Sypher was mad because he did not have a hand in.

Both parties are deluging the Congressmen, who listen a great deal and say nothing, with political addresses, tracts, and pamphlets.

No effect whatever was produced by Grant's proclamation. It is regarded as having been insisted on by Senator Carpenter, and Senator Carpenter is regarded as a man who has stated views here that are in direct opposition to the views he expressed to his constituents in Wisconsin. The people have lost faith in him, and speak of him as one who is as ready to do Grant's bidding as any of the Radicals. He certainly seems here to be hand-in-glove with Kellogg, if all that is said be true, and his published utterances are exactly what one would not have expected of him.

No language can describe the bitter feeling here. Nearly to a man the merchants, traders, and better classes insist that their choice, and the choice of the people, was McEnery, and they angrily denounce the Federal Government for interfering. They say that if Grant would withdraw his troops, they would settle their own affairs themselves inside of ten hours.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The *Evening Times* has the following:

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the time appointed for the departure of the Belle Lee on her trip to the passes with the Congressional delegation and their friends, passengers by twos and threes walked up the stages of this boat. They gathered in large numbers on the forward deck to await the coming of others who were to make up the full complement of the excursion party. By 9 a. m. all the Congressmen, all the wicker baskets, with numbers labelled on them, and all the ice and their fixings, were safely aboard; the mate shouted out in hoarse tones: "Cast loose your head lines!" and, with two or three snorts from her escape-pipes, the floating palace backed out from the wharf, her cannon pealed forth a farewell salute, the band burst forth with a triumphant air, the thousands on the wharf waved and cheered, and the boat, turning her head up the stream, after passing the long line of shipping which lines our wharves up to Jackson street, curved round into the strong current of the middle, and sought the mouth of the great river which bears the wealth and the bounty of the earth from the mountains to the sea. A peal of artillery saluted the excursionists as they went by the United States barracks, and was still being fired when the swift steamer reached the earthworks of the old battle-ground and the monument of the gallant Packenham, all of which were kindly pointed out and eagerly sought by the strangers. The great cane fields, the banana and orange groves, all had their charms for the visitors, for the sights of the growth of a semi-tropic clime were very interesting to men who had come from the great States of the West, where, although a generous soil brings the harvest, the days of verdure are more limited in number. They seemed especially interested in what was formerly the residence of Judah P. Benjamin, on the Belle Chasse plantation, now owned by Mr. Stackhouse, and they spoke of the glory the expatriated statesman is gaining by his talent in another land. This place is one of the finest in the State, and the beautiful dwelling and grounds are calculated to excite the admiration of all who behold them.

Jesuit's Bend, one of the great rice-producing districts of Louisiana, next occupied their attention, and occasioned much comment from our visitors, who looked at the green fields and made comparisons between the enormous financial returns of this product and the wheat of the Northwest. Passing these, the boat soon reached Myrtle Grove, which the band saluted with the old sweet air, "Home Sweet Home," as a tribute to those who are living there. The magnificent estate of Mr. Bradish Johnson attracted a great deal of attention, and the neat, trim fields of these plantations showed many on what a grand scale sugar was formerly cultivated in this State, for in old times all the places were like these. The far-famed plantation of Mr. Lawrence, at Magnolia, had been anxiously inquired after by the Congressmen, who had heard in other States of this place, and were very desirous of seeing it. They were not disappointed, for soon its immense green fields of cane burst on the view, and many were the exclamations of delight with which its first appearance was greeted. In the big fields were four locomotive engines, dragging ponderous steam-plows through the soil, besides many other great objects, such as the sugar-house, which is a massive building, and the orange-grove, which the Sicilian fruit-sellers say is the largest in the world. The men from the great Western farm country were specially interested in the steam plows and their meaning exclamation when they saw them was, "That means business."

At Magnolia the boat rounded to, and took on board the Hon. Effingham Lawrence, who was most enthusiastically received and warmly greeted by all on board. Passed the rice fields and rice mills of Pointe Ala Hache; the boat proceeded on her way till Forts Jackson and St. Philip were in sight. The frowning guns in these grim fortifications recalled the smoke and flame they hurled forth in our civil war, but the old rebels and the Northern Congressmen laughed and told stories of the war, which showed that those on board were at least reunited.

The great object of interest on the trip was the site of the Fort St. Philip Canal, which has already been surveyed. When the small building that makes the proposed beginning of the work hove in sight the deck was thronged by those who were anxious to see even the markings of this great scheme. The Congressmen of the West looked at the narrow strip of low alluvial which bars the great river from the deep waters of the gulf, and seemed to see at once the great importance of the project. They spoke of the feasibility and cheapness of cutting through this narrow neck, and foretold the great results accruing from it to the great valley. They were infused with ardor at the prospect of having an unobstructed outlet for the pent-up granaries of the West. They seemed to enter into the project with heart, head, and soul and one especially was so much carried away as to say, "We will make New Orleans and St. Louis yet the great rivals of New York, and ten years will see the fulfillment of this prophesy."

After arriving at the proposed route of this canal, and stopping there long enough for all parties to make their observations, the boat started again on her trip to Pass Al Outre. Before reaching their destination the gong sounded for dinner, the viands and wine of which were in keeping with other hospitalities extended on the occasion of this distinguished visit. The excursionists discussed the topics of the day with the merits of pompous roast-beef and turkey, while their appetites were superinduced by the fresh, balmy gulf breezes which had been blowing all day. The substantial salads and liquids of life occupied them for some time, and the feast was truly one of reason, while the after-feast had an abundant flow of soul and kindly sentiment. The champagne sparkling in many goblets with the sparkle of wit and repartee for a long time kept the company full of life, humor, and happiness. Even a poor joke was at one time respected, and even relished, because all parties had an excessively kindly feeling toward each other. But the bounteous feast was at last brought to a close. Those who were able to overcome the somniferous influence of a good dinner left the Belle at the Pass Al'Outre Station, where she had stopped, and, embarking on the "Beautiful Creole," sought the open gulf beyond the bar. With an inspiring air, the band bade farewell for a while to those who chose to remain, and the more lively excursionists sought deep waters outside the bar. The sound of the surf and the life-giving sea-breeze seemed to impart new vigor to these dwellers on the land, while with a foaming bow the swift steamer cleft the green waves. Everybody was interested in the dim lines of smoke which were rising far at sea below the horizon, and where now and then a dark steamer or tow passed. The band gave a lively greeting as they glided by.

In her course the Creole passed near the dredge-boat R. S. Sayons, which was hard at work dredging out the channel. Those who had often heard of this vessel and her operations for the benefit of commerce were particularly interested in watching her removing the mud. The Creole, after running a short distance out to sea, returned to the bar, which the steamer Alabama was crossing at the time. Soundings were taken in going across for the benefit of the excursionists, who seemed surprised at the depth of the water. Then up the Pass by the light-house, standing like a grim sentinel on the land, she wended her way back to the boat, which was quietly awaiting her return. The Creole transferred the passengers who had gone out to the bar back to the Belle Lee at 7 p.m., and the latter steamer, backing out of the Pass A l'Outre wharf, started on the homeward-bound trip. Shortly after supper, a convention was called in the ladies' cabin, which consisted of all the members of the Congressional delegation and many distinguished citizens of New Orleans. The meeting was called to order with Mayor Wiltz in the chair, and was addressed by J. H. Oglesby, Esq., and Judge Kennard, who demonstrated all the advantages of the Mississippi export route over all by rail and canal commercial lines in the country. They brought up figures and facts to substantiate their assertions, and then how cheaply this St. Philip Canal could be excavated, and how a vessel of any draught or tonnage would then be able to come to our port, while now the bar obstructions kept heavy vessels from coming in, and thus occasioned a great scarcity of export tonnage of New Orleans.

After our citizens had expressed their views on the subject of the necessity of this canal, the immense advantages it would bring to the West, the Congressmen of many States were called on, and each gave his opinion on the scheme in a short speech. More than twenty Congressmen of the West and South, men of influence and standing, took the floor, and all entertained the same opinion as to the necessity of this canal. They condemned the legislation of the Government for so long neglecting the Mississippi River, and said that as the last Congress just appropriated $4,000,000 to paving to the streets of Washington with asphaltum and wood, that it should at least pay $6,000,000 to the completion of a scheme which was of paramount importance to the whole Western and Southern country. They said that Eastern railroad monopolists had crushed the products of the West too long, and that the fact of not finding a route for exporting their produce was getting to be a question of starvation with the immense population of these States; that a quantity of grain had been burnt during the past year because it would not pay the cost of transportation; that this was the route that the God of Nature had marked out as the outlet to the great granaries of the West, and down this route the grain was bound to come. They hinted that if the men of the East could find no better way of spending their power than decorating the Capital and big seaboard towns, they would combine with the South and move the Government Capital and all to St. Louis, where it would be better carred for. They said that New Orleans was destined to become the great city of the continent, and that no city in the world possessed so many natural advantages. They intended, to a man, to bring this matter of giving the Mississippi a deep outlet before Congress at its next session, and force action upon it. They had all decided to give it their firm support, and some said that, if $30,000,000 were necessary to this, they would demand it from the National Government, as a right of the West.

The Kanawha and the Savannah canal routes were then discussed, but this of the Mississippi they considered of paramount importance to all others. They said that Mexico and the Antilles were tempting objects that were waiting for us to step in and take them, and relieve them from their miserable Government; and that, with the accession of these, New Orleans would be their great port of exchange.

Major Howell, United States Engineer, was called upon to give his views, and express his opinion as to the feasibility of the project; also to state the result of his survey. This gentleman clearly illustrated the feasibility of the scheme. He told them that the proposed connection of the canal with the Mississippi was six miles below Fort St. Philip, and it would have to be dug nearly out to the Breton Island channel, where there was thirty feet of water at low tide. He also explained the manner in which the banks were to be kept from being washed in. He stated that a great objection had been made to the project on the supposition that the ground below was not firm enough to bear the foundation of the locks, but recent boring has discovered a splendid base whereupon the foundation could be built.

Before the convention adjourned Mayor Wiltz read the delegation an invitation extended them by the Mayor of Vicksburg, to visit that city, which was declined.

Gen. Hayes then made an eloquent speech to the Convention, after which, at 1 a. m., the members being much wearied, it adjourned.

The Committee of Arrangements have done everything in their power to render the trip agreeable to the excursionists, and, if the faces of all are index to their feelings, every one has enjoyed himself to the fullest extent.

Great hopes are expressed by all parties, in the results of this ocular demonstration to members of Congress of the state of our channel, and they say, cost what it may, they are going to help us along every way.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A New Orleans (La.) special says: "Ex-Gov. Warmoth has begun a suit for libel against the editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Times*, and fixed his damages at $25,000. The article complained of was printed on the 19th inst., and accused Warmoth of having become a creditor to the Mississippi & Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company to the amount of $45,000 through his official action as Governor."

The New Orleans *Republican* announces, editorially, Judge Durell's determination to resign, and recommends that he be given a foreign mission.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Attorney-General this morning received a dispatch stating that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has just decided two cases of contest for office under the "Intrusion act," and in both cases the legality of the officers holding under the Kellogg Government was sustained.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—A special Cabinet-meeting was held to-day, at which the Civil Service Advisory Board was present to consider the question of Civil Service Reform in relation to the governmental departments here. A majority of the members of the Board are in favor of a system of rules and regulations which will ignore all other considerations save fitness for the various departmental positions. Such a system pays no respect to locality, to relationship, or to political influences. It simply insists upon a set of rules, moral, intellectual, and physical, which, when complied with on the part of the applicant, settles his appointment beyond the reach of further consideration. The only restriction in this direction is to so distribute the appointments that this city and immediate vicinity will not appropriate a disproportionate share of the clerkships. The same restrictions will not apply to the States generally. The discussion on this subject to-day lasted nearly an hour, and was entirely informal. The President simply asked those members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Board present, to submit their views in a conversational manner. There was no especial opposition to the plan proposed, and from this it is inferred that if the Advisory Board make a report in favor of their new views, that it will meet with no opposition on the part of the Government. It is proposed to do away with the requirement which now necessitate that candidates from the various sections of the country should all come here to pass examinations for clerkships. The suggestion is that committees be appointed, who shall be located at convenient points, and who shall pass upon the qualifications of aspirants for departmental positions.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,374,500; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,960,000; coin, $75,103,277, including $26,439,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,665,028.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, June 5, for the trial of First Lieut. Charles T. Davis, Tenth Infantry, First Lieut. Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, and such others as may be ordered before it.

NAVAL CHANGE.

First Lieut. C. S. Hooper has been detached from the revenue steamer Hamilton, at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the Fessenden, at Detroit.

A FINANCIAL CANARD.

The report that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the transfer of $2,000,000 of gold from San Francisco to Washington is untrue. On the contrary, the Treasury is short of greenbacks, and as the Government has accommodations for $9,000,000 of gold in San Francisco, where now there are only some $4,500,000, and the new greenbacks in circulation on the Pacific coast do not require replacement, no present probability exists of any transfer being ordered either way.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

The Secretary of the Interior has overruled the application of the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad Company for a reversal of his decision recently given in favor of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway Company, involving a title to certain lands covered by overlapping land grants.

POSTMASTER.

The President has appointed Darius Sullivan as Postmaster at Clinton, Mo.

Heavy Land Slide.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—A heavy and serious land slide has occurred on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, in a deep cut near Southampton, 23 miles west of Cumberland. The first fall of earth and rocks took place on Saturday last, another on Tuesday, and has been falling at intervals since, and the track is now covered to the depth of 50 feet and for a distance of 10 or 100 feet. A large force of men has been at work day and night building around the cut a temporary track, which was completed to-day.

Crime in New England.

BOSTON, May 24.—James O. Coe to-day filed a denial of the charge that he has made fraudulent conveyances to baffle his creditors, and the case will go to the jury next week.

James W. Eldridge, of North Harwick, has been held for trial on the charge of committing an assault on his father from which he died.

Wagner, the alleged Isle of Shoals murderer, was arrained at Alfred, Me., to-day, and pleaded not guilty. He also entered a plea of a want of jurisdiction.

The Labor Question.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—In Woonsocket the Ten-Hour Committee have advised the factory operatives to return to work. The strike may be regarded as ended.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Carpenters' Society has given notice that its members will only work eight hours on and after Monday next. This action of the journeymen carpenters in waiting until the plans of buildings for the year are made out, and then striking unless their demands for the enforcement of the eight-hour system is complied with, is strongly condemned by the "bosses." Business is said to be very dull, and employers assert that they will not yield to the demand. They say they can better afford to be idle than can the men, and they will see who can hold out the longest. The journeymen who are about to strike are quite as fixed in their determination. The meeting of the employers on June 12, at the Cooper Union, was intended to effect a compromise, but the carpenters say they will accept none.

The Newark manufacturers complain that their orders are not half so large as usual at this season. They have kept on their regular complement of operatives, but a reduction in time will be necessary after the 4th of July, and some of them talk of discontinuing all work until orders for the fall trade begin to arrive. The hat, shoe, jewelry, carriage, and saddlery people feel the depression most.

SPRINGFIELD.

The National Agricultural Congress—Fourteenth Regiment Reunion—Pardoned—Important Decision.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—The National Agricultural Congress meets in Indianapolis on next Tuesday, the 27th inst., and will continue in session for three days. This society was originally organized in 1870 at Jackson, Miss., for the purpose of advancing the agricultural interests of the Southern States. Its last sessions were held in 1871 at Nashville, and 1872 at St. Louis, where its charter was made national. J. P. Reynolds, of this State, was at the last session elected President. He, together with Emery Cobb and A. M. Garland, of this State are delegates from our State Board of Agriculture to the Congress. W. C. Flagg and H. M. Smith, President and Secretary of the Farmers' Association of this State, are also delegates. The proceedings will be looked to with interest, as gentlemen prominent in the agricultural interests of the United States will be present, and shape the action of the Congress.

The reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in this city to-day was a very pleasant affair. About fifty of the original members of the regiment were in attendance. They were received by Gov. Beveridge in the Representatives Hall, from which place they visited Oak Ridge and partook of a lunch. Gov. Palmer, the first Colonel of the regiment, gave an historical account of the service of the regiment, which was listened to with interest. This evening Gov. Palmer gave a collation to all the members of the regiment at his house, where each fought his battles over. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Gov. Beveridge to-day pardoned from the Penitentiary George Rice, sentenced for seven years for robbery in 1870, by the Recorder's Court of Cook County.

An important suit has just been settled here to-day. In 1871 the City of Springfield levied a water, gas, and sewer tax. The various churches of the city and the Bettie Stuart Institute refused to pay it, on the ground that it was a general tax, and they were consequently exempt under the law. The Collector brought suit to recover judgment against the property, but Judge Crook, of the County Court, decided that the defense was good; that the tax was general, and could not be collected from the churches and the Institute.

DES MOINES.

Probable Murder—Damages Awarded—Mail-Robber Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 24.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Hunter, found dead on the Rock Island Railroad bridge, has adjourned over till Monday. The opinion that he was murdered and then placed on the track is general, and more proofs of this were adduced to-day.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, in the case of Arnes vs. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the jury awarded the plaintiff $4,000 damages. The suit was brought by the plaintiff for damages to his wife by an accident, resulting in a miscarriage.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 24.—Antony Myers, charged with the murder of Michael Duffey at New Albin, Iowa, a few weeks ago, was examined at Lansing, in this State, yesterday, and bound over in the sum of $3,000 for trial on the 21st of June.

C. E. Tuttle, a clerk in the Cresco (Iowa) Post-Office, was to-day arrested by special Mail Agent Van Leuven for rifling a registered letter directed to Windom, Minn., of $30, on the 27th of March last.

NEW YORK.

Tunneling the Hudson—British Seamen—Libel Suit—Train's Case—MacDonnell, the Alleged English Forger—Yachting—Immigration—Fire Statistics.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A proposition has been made in the New York Legislature to tunnel the Hudson River, so as to admit of the passage of railway trains from New Jersey and New York without change of bulk.

To-day being the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, flags were displayed by the British shipping in port, and a salute was fired.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, says that the stories recently circulated about his having a pecuniary interest in the shipping and discharging of British seamen by the shipping agents, who, under the regulations established by him, are prevented from practicing their former impositions.

Oliver Charlick, declining a nomination for President of the new Police Board, was chosen Treasurer. The *Evening Post* having spoken of Mr. Charlick in what he regards as a libelous manner, he has begun suit against the proprietors, laying his damages at $10,000.

The remains of the late Minister Orr will be received here by the Free-Masons.

Judge Fancher to-day granted an order requiring the Sheriff to produce George Francis Train before him on Wednesday next, to inquire into his sanity. Among the papers submitted to Judge Fancher, on which the order was granted, was one from Train, in which he insists he is perfectly sane; is a person of liberal education, and of great mental capacity of force; the owner of a million dollars landed estate in Omaha; a hundred thousand dollar one in Council Bluffs, and a five thousand dollar one in Columbus, Neb.; that he has a valid claim for a million dollars against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and another of $200,000 against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and that the recent verdict of "not guilty on the ground of insanity" debars him from signing papers of the "Credit Foncier of America," of which he is President.

New writs of habeas corpus and certiorari have been obtained in the case of George MacDonnell, charged with complicity in the Bank of England forgeries, and are made returnable before Judge Blatchford, on Wednesday next. The object of obtaining the new writs is said to be to secure two chances for MacDonnell's discharge, and to enable an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

A story is current that the clerks in the District Attorney's office have been assigned to the duty of ascertaining the social and business status of the citizens summoned to act as jurors in the Tweed case on Tuesday next.

The Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland has invited the New York Yacht Club to participate in their annual regatta at Queenstown, July 30. The special prize is a cup presented by Queen Victoria.

From the 1st April to the 19th May, present year, 60,561 immigrants landed at this port. Seventeen thousand arrived during the past week.

During the year ending April 30, 1873, there were 1,017 fires in this city; amount of losses adjusted, $34,006,057; total amount of insurance on property damaged, $14,399,034.

Lieut.-Gov. Henry H. Holt, of Michigan, sailed for Europe to-day.

Killed His Daughter.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Frank Dennis, a cook on the river, residing at No. 90 Hill street, found his daughter Fanny, aged 16, in a house of ill-fame to-day. After taking her home he began to beat her. Suddenly she staggered and fell against a sewing machine, and in a few minutes expired. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that she came to her death from blows inflicted by her father. Dennis surrendered to the police and was jailed.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,

Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Davlin and Rennolds was dissolved (May 23) by mutual consent William C. Rennolds will continue the business.

JOHN H. DAVLIN,
WM. C. RENNOLDS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. F. Chase & Bro., is dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be kept at the office of Chase & Pate (our successors), No. 511 Archer-av., who are authorized to collect and settle all debts due the late firm, which must be paid at once.

D. F. CHASE,
H. W. CHASE.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership under the firm name of Chase & Pate (as successors to D. F. Chase & Bro.), and removed to No. 511 Archer-av. (3 blocks west of Halsted-st.), where they will continue the lumber business in all its branches.

H. W. CHASE,
D. S. PATE.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Spring Season, and last appearance of the celebrated

LAURA KEENE

AND HER EXCELLENT COMBINATION.

Monday Evening and every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first production in Chicago of the successful drama, written expressly for Miss Keene, entitled

Hunted Down; or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh.

Friday—BENEFIT OF LAURA KEENE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER NEW PLAY! Monday, May 26, during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's powerful American Drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

With an Unapproachable Cast and Entire New Scenery.

N. B.—Owing to the elaborate preparation necessary to the proper production of "The Gentle Savage," it has been unavoidably postponed for a few days longer; it will positively be the next novelty. In preparation, "Smoke."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the Season!

Last Nights of Edwin Adams!

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

ENOCH ARDEN!

New and Beautiful Scenery. Novel Mechanical Effects.

Next week—THE KATIE PUTNAM COMBINATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE

GRAND COMBINBTION

FROM THE

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Broadway, N. Y. Entire change every Monday and Thursday.

THE TURF.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 27—A Race for a purse of $100, between M. J. Tearney's s. m. MAYFLOWER, W. Oglesby's b. m. PRAIRIE QUEEN, and Wm. Baker's r. g. HIGH FLYER; to be run on the half-mile track on Archer-av., two miles west of Brighton, at the place known as MURPHY'S TAVERN. Mile heats, best two out of three.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as at by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE TICKETS to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Calabria.........May ... | Java.........May 28
Parthia.........May 31 | Java.........June 4
Samaria.........June 7 | Abyssinia.........June 11

And from Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.

N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,

At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1883, with Interest at Seven per Cent. payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Spring and Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, Chicago.

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Freight and Ticket office 152 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Mail	4:55 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 12 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 28 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:40 a. m.	* 9:40 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 5:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take trains at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly..... 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Through Fire."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "The Children of Cyprus."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER STANDS ALONE AS A safe exterminator of roaches, bed-bugs, insects, ants, and fleas.

TO ALL, AND PARTICULARLY INVALIDS, this is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease, and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 26, 1873.

Business at Montevideo is suspended on account of the yellow fever.

The Pope threatens with the Anathema all the leaders of the movement to confiscate the property of the Italian monasteries.

About two and a half millions of dollars have been appropriated by the States General of Holland for the war against the Atcheenese.

It is doubtful whether Cuba will have any representation in the Constituent Cortes for which delegates have been chosen lately in Spain. The Ministry have postponed the day named for the election in Cuba, and have neglected to name any other.

The mildness and decency of tone in the *Sunday Times* of yesterday indicates that the admonition of the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, on the preceding Sunday, was well-timed and effective. It is rarely that so great a revolution is accomplished at so little expense.

A number of Massachusetts physicians of the "regular" school have lately ventured to adopt homeopathic principles and remedies in their practice. For this innovation they have been solemnly arraigned before the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which they were members, tried, and declared guilty of conduct unbecoming honorable physicians. Their expulsion from the Society is recommended.

Terrible rains have followed the tornado in Iowa, and a flood is feared. The Iowa, Des Moines, and Beacon Rivers are rising and overrunning the bottom lands along their course. Along the DesMoines the water has risen to within ten feet of the bridges, many of the wharves are flooded, and the river is rapidly reaching a point beyond which it cannot go without creating wide-spread disaster.

All the beer-saloons of the North Side were open yesterday, in defiance of the law, and in pursuance of the programme adopted by the Saloon-Keepers' Union. No arrests were made as the law does not, in the case of violations of the Sunday-closing ordinance, permit that summary interference of the police which it commands when the 11 o'clock ordinance is broken. The police were instructed to make note of every case in which the law was transgressed, and the offenders will be summoned before the Police Justices.

The Vienna money market has been greatly relieved by the advances which the Austrian Government has been freely making to all who could offer good securities. By this course, many substantial firms who were compelled to suspend, because in the general fright even the best property was unsalable, have been enabled to resume. In Germany, the Government has a large amount of the French indemnity on hand, the distribution of which among the different States will probably alleviate all monetary stringency.

Mr. J. Perry Johnson is a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Centralia District in this State, and M. G. Bevill, the editor of the Salem *Advocate*, has charged in his paper that Mr. Johnson offered him $50 for his support and that of his paper. Mr. Johnson has published a reply, in which he denies the charge, and prints a "confidential" letter from Bevill to Johnson, in which he (Bevill) asks Johnson to send him $100 "to meet the expenses of the canvass." In reply, Mr. Bevill reiterates his charge, but has nothing to say about the letter in which he asked Mr. Johnson for $100 "to meet the expenses of the canvass." It looks very much as though the Salem editor had the worst of the fight.

The Adams (Mass.) *Transcript*, a Republican newspaper, makes a charge against one E. R. Tinker, the Collector of Internal Revenue in that district, which has the appearance of truth. Tinker was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention and an active supporter of Henry Wilson for the nomination of Vice-President. The contest between Wilson and Colfax was very close. "Tinker," says the *Transcript*, "at last discovered a chance to buy up one of the Southern delegations elected and pledged to Colfax. This delighted him immensely. He opened negotiations at once with the leader of the delegation, ascertained his price for himself and the rest, and then went round and collected the money, and with *his own hands paid over the cash to this leader*. He then pushed his way through the Convention to the rear of the President's desk and made an arrangement with him to recognize this leader when he should rise to declare the vote of his State. When the time came, this purchased leader rose, and cast the vote of that State for Wilson, and this decided the election, and Colfax was defeated." This is a direct charge, made in Mr. Tinker's district, in Mr. Wilson's State, and by a journal of good standing in the Republican party. It can scarcely have been manufactured out of whole cloth, and the revelation is an interesting one.

The Chicago produce markets were stronger on Saturday, under a better speculative demand. Mess pork was in good request, and advanced 35c per brl, closing easier at $15.60 cash, and $16.00@16.10 seller July. Lard was quiet, and 20c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.60 cash, and $8.90@8.95 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady, at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8⅜@8⅝c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and firm, at 6c asked for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and strong at ½c advance, closing at 91@91½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was in fair demand, and ½c higher, closing at $1.29¼ cash, and $1.27¼ seller June. Corn was quiet, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 38⅝c cash, and 39c seller June. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at 31⅝c cash, and 31⅝c seller June. Rye was dull and ½c lower, at 68½c. Barley was dull and unchanged, at 70@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were in better demand, and were firmer, selling at $4.60@4.95. There was a liberal movement in beef cattle at full prices, sales making at $3.50@6.40. Sheep were quiet.

Marshal MacMahon, who succeeds Thiers as President of France, is of Irish descent, and belongs to a family who gave all they had to the cause of the Stuarts. When this cause was hopelessly lost, they refused to give their allegiance to the Government of King William, and carried their proud name and family traditions to France, where their blood soon was merged with that of the nobility. President MacMahon is but a few years younger than ex-President Thiers. He was born in 1808. His career has been a military one from the beginning till Saturday, when he assumed political duties for the first time. He began service in 1830, in Algiers. He was in the Crimea, and, when Sebastopol was stormed, he was chosen as the fittest officer to attempt the works of the Malakoff. How brilliantly he succeeded every one knows. His part in the victory of Magenta won him the title of Duke of Magenta from Louis Napoleon. In the ill-fated war with Prussia his star was less propitious, and he was defeated at Woerth and Beaumont. He was chief in command at Sedan, but was so fortunate as to receive a severe wound early in the day, which saved him the mortification of surrendering. This humiliation devolved upon his successor, Gen. Wimpffen, who signed the articles of capitulation. He was successful in the defense of Paris against the Commune, and was of great assistance to President Thiers in the organization of the army. The nearest approach to civil office to be found in the record of President MacMahon's life is his refusal to accept a nomination from the Parisian Press Union to represent Paris in the National Assembly. In his communication to the President of the National Assembly accepting the Presidency, he promises to discharge its duties with the help of God and the army.

MR. A. M. CRAIG'S RECORD.

The opponents of Judge Lawrence boastfully talk and write upon the brilliant record made by Mr. A. M. Craig as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. We propose to give that record, word for word, during the five months' session. There is not, perhaps, another man in Illinois who has ever held public place who has made such a barren and empty record, or who would ask any man to look at a record which, from its poverty-stricken character, shows an utter want of ability, of ordinary comprehension of business, of common intelligence, and respectable industry. The fact is, Mr. Craig was elected to the Convention by a sort of petty intrigue. Knox County had been "torn" on the question of the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg. The county is overwhelmingly Republican. The Republican candidate was suspected of favoring Galesburg. Craig, who was a Democrat, offered to protect Knoxville on the county-seat question, and therefore received, in addition to the Democratic vote, the Republican vote that was favorable to Knoxville, and was elected. Reaching the Convention by a trick of this petty character, he sat in that body, day after day and month after month, as stolid and as useless as a wooden man. Of the eighty-two members of that body, he ranked as the most inconsequential, not in any one particular, but in all things. On committees he was utterly useless. He could not even argue the county-seat question. He debated nothing, and his entire action on the special question for which he was elected was confined to moving a verbal amendment, which amendment, when assailed by others, he was not able to defend, but begged John Scholfield to say something for it. In a body of men of average intellect and experience, he seemed from first to last to be wholly out of his sphere,—a man who had dropped into some place for which he was totally unfitted. To show that we have not mistaken his record, we give from the volumes of Convention proceedings everything he said and did in that body. Here is the whole story:

1869—Dec. 13. Alfred M. Craig attended the Convention, and was sworn.

Dec. 17. Moved that a pending resolution be referred, and said:

Mr. President: It appears from the discussion that many members do not fully understand this question. Many, also, do not fully understand exactly what they ought to do under the present circumstances. So far as I am concerned, sir, I am opposed to voting sixty copies of papers; and in order that the matter may be brought before the Convention; in order that the members may understand exactly what they are to do, and act understandingly in this matter, I move that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Printing hereafter to be appointed. When the committee is appointed and investigates this matter, and reports to the Convention, then from the report we can understand and see exactly what we ought to do, and what would be proper under the circumstances.

So far as squandering the people's money is concerned, of course we all agree that that should not be done. But, sir, one of the rules that we have adopted requires us to to keep a journal of the proceedings of this Convention, and it requires us, as I understand the rule, to publish those proceedings. Now, sir, if they can be properly published, and published under proper restrictions, the knowledge can be disseminated to the people. I think every man upon this floor will be in favor of a measure of that kind, and, in order that we may have this matter reported thoroughly before us, I move, as I said before, to refer the whole matter to the committee hereafter to be appointed.

Dec. 20. (The vote being taken on a motion.)

Mr. Craig (his name being called) said: I would inquire if this is a motion to reconsider? As I understand this matter, Mr. President, a motion to reconsider is not such a one as would be in order in this connection. I raise the question that it is not in order, for the reason that two business days have transpired since the motion was carried, as I understand it. I call the attention of the Chair to Rule 34.

Same day. Mr. Craig—Mr. President: I desire to introduce the following resolution, and move its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

Jan. 6. Mr. Craig—I have a communication, also, from citizens of Abingdon, Knox County, which I wish to have referred to the Committee on Suffrage.

Jan. 10. Mr. Craig offered a resolution, relating to County Boards, which was read by the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Counties.

Jan. 18. Mr. Craig—Mr. President, I desire to offer a resolution.

Jan. 12. "Mr. Craig offered a resolution concerning banking corporations, which was referred."

Jan. 19. Mr. Craig—I have been directed by the Committee on Counties to report the following resolution, and ask for its adoption. I will state that this resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Counties. We found that it was very necessary that we should have some maps in order to expedite our business. Therefore, the Committee directed me to report that resolution and ask for its adoption. Some members of the Committee thought we ought to have one map for each member of the Committee. So far as I am concerned, it is entirely immaterial.

Jan. 22. Mr. Truesdale obtained leave of absence for Mr. Craig, of Knox.

Jan. 27. Mr. Craig—Mr. President, the Committee on Counties, to which was referred Art. 7 of the Constitution, have directed me to submit the following report. Mr. President, I move 200 copies of both reports be printed, and that they be made the special order for the 21st of February.

Feb. 25. Mr. Vandeventer obtained leave of absence for Mr. Craig, of Knox.

March 16. Mr. Craig—Mr. President, I wish to offer the following resolutions (concerning the death of Mr. Kirkpatrick).

Same day. Mr. Craig—Mr. President: In order that Warren County may be represented in the Convention during the remainder of the session, I offer the following resolution (ordering an election).

Mr. Medill—I wish to inquire if that is the day of the spring election?

Mr. Craig—Yes, sir.

April 28. The county-seat question being under consideration—

Mr. Craig—Mr. President, I move to strike out the word "majority," as it now stands, and insert the word "three-fifths."

Same day. A proposition for the appointment of Masters of Chancery and fixing their compensation by law, being under consideration—

Mr. Craig—Mr. President, I move to strike out the words "by law" and insert "by the County Board."

There is the entire record made by Mr. Craig during a five months' session, in which the present Constitution was made for the State of Illinois. We have given every word he uttered in that body. The only report he made was from the Committee on Counties, and that report was not written by him. In all the discussions for reform on the legislative, judicial, and county articles, he had never a word to say; in the discussions on the railroad and warehouse articles, he was profoundly silent, neither speaking nor moving an amendment, and frequently not voting. We commend this full record to those who think the man, in that Convention, exhibited any capacity fitting him for a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. To displace Chief Justice Lawrence in order to make room for such a "dummy" as Craig, would be an act fit to make every intelligent man in Illinois deny his citizenship.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The political crisis which has threatened France for several months has finally been precipitated in a sudden and unexpected manner. M. Thiers has yielded to the trifling majority against him in the Assembly, he and his Ministry have resigned, and Marshal MacMahon has been elected President of the Republic. The immediate issue was on the definitive establishment of the Republic, a measure brought forward by the Government, and sustained by the Liberals. A few days ago, the Conservatives opposed themselves to this measure by an interpellation, demanding the organization of a Conservative ministry and a declaration of a Conservative policy on the part of the Government. The movements in the Assembly for two weeks past have been tending to the consolidation of the factions opposed to M. Thiers for a vote on this issue. The Right, or Conservative side of the Assembly, has consisted of Bonapartists, Orleanists, and Legitimists; the Left, or Liberal, has consisted of Moderate Republicans and Radicals. The factions of each side have coalesced,—the one into a general Monarchical party, the other into a general Republican party,—sinking their distinctive features in the broad issue whether or not the Republic shall be definitely proclaimed as the permanent Government of France. A few days ago, it was announced that there had been a coalition of the Monarchists with the purpose of overthrowing Thiers, and presenting the Duc d'Aumale as their candidate for President. Since that time there has been several test votes with various results. In the recent election of the President of the Assembly, M. Buffet was put forward as the candidate of the Monarchists, and was elected over M. Martel, the Republican candidate. Shortly after, however, the Liberals elected M. Martel as the First Vice-President of the Assembly. With these varying results, and a close division of the two consolidated parties, it was impossible to foretell the vote on the great question. This was taken on Saturday, with a decided and growing victory for the Monarchical party. The vote against making the definitive establishment of the Republic the order of the day stood 360 to 344. Then Thiers resigned, and the vote on the acceptance of his resignation was 368 for and 339 against. The vote which elected Marshal MacMahon President of the Republic was 390.

Though the real issue seems to have been that of Monarchy against the Republic, it could not be so declared openly, for the Monarchists of the Assembly are divided among themselves. The policy on which they united was the professed fear of Radicalism, under which category they included all who favor the permanent establishment of the Republic. M. Thiers was elected as the candidate of the Conservatives at a time when this side of the Assembly had not identified itself so completely with the Monarchical movement. M. Thiers himself had always been a Monarchist, but, having been elected to sustain and administer a Republican form of government, he performed that duty conscientiously and intelligently. He has been conservative in all his movements, but has refused to participate in the apprehensions of Radicalism which the Conservatives generally have entertained. He refused, some months ago, at the demand of the Conservatives, to put a stop to Gambetta's Republican speeches in the provinces, or to proclaim an official disapproval of the sentiments which Gambetta advanced. From this time on, the Conservatives have insisted upon regarding Thiers as a Radical, and have made their fight against him. All well-defined parties in France are extremists, and M. Thiers' honest effort to take a middle ground has met with no intelligent appreciation. His eminent services in overcoming the Commune, reorganizing the army, holding the people together, saving the Assembly from dangers that threatened on both sides, and shaping events in the direction of a permanent constitutional Republic, have counted for nothing. His course was sustained by the Radicals simply because it was more favorable to their ideas than to the opposite extreme, and the so-called Conservatives have succeeded in overthrowing about the only man in all France who is truly entitled to the name of Conservative.

The withdrawal of M. Thiers must be regarded as a serious blow to the Republic, and the election of Marshal MacMahon as a very decided step in the direction of some kind of monarchical restoration. MacMahon has always been a Monarchist. He is essentially an army man. He has been the pet and the pride of the French army for twenty years, and every Government has recognized it. The reverses and defeats which he met in the Prussian war, in common with all French officers, did not affect him as it did the others. He was the man to whom President Thiers intrusted the work of reorganizing the army, and there is little doubt that he has set it on its feet again. He has no sympathy with Republicanism by nature, education, habit, or association. If Napoleon were alive, and there were a strong Bonapartist party, it is probable that MacMahon would attach himself to the Imperialists. As Napoleon is dead, and his dynasty has no organized strength in France at this time, it is probable that MacMahon will go with the strongest party,—whether it be for the Count de Chambord (Henri V.) or one of the Orleans Princes. He has been elected as the representative of the Monarchists, his personal attachments are with them, and, as the head of the Government and the chief of the army, he will play an important part in the drama, or perhaps tragedy, that shall decide what the next permanent Government of France shall be.

It may be that the present anomalous Government of France will hold for a time without trouble of any kind. The army, under MacMahon's leadership, will be able to enforce order throughout the country. But the Monarchical intrigues may now be expected to take a more definite shape than before, and the division of the country between Monarchists and Republicans, as indicated by the recent vote in the Assembly, is so close that the Liberals will hardly yield without a desperate struggle. The situation, therefore, is full of peril. There is no prospect of appealing to the sentiment of the people. The Liberals have been anxious to do this, but have made no headway at it. But, if the appeal were made, the real sentiment of the people could scarcely be brought out under the pressure of the army and the clergy. Another danger which threatens the country is the eagerness to make war on Prussia,—a sentiment with which MacMahon, as an army man, will be much more likely to sympathize than Thiers. Another war with Germany would be the most disastrous of all the threatened perils; but, even if this be averted, the present revolution in the Government and the retirement of M. Thiers foreshadow new sorrows and sufferings for a people which is to-day the Niobe among nations.

THROUGH FREIGHTS AND THE RAILROAD LAW.

The new law of this State prohibits the railroads from charging "for any distance, within the State, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged or collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, for any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance *of the same railroad*." The question has arisen whether this can be enforced against through freights in cases where the freight is brought in part over a railroad lying within another State. A case in point is the competition between Milwaukee and Chicago for handling the wheat of Southern Minnesota. If the law can be literally enforced, then Chicago can no longer hope to handle the Minnesota grain. We will suppose that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad carries grain from Winona to Milwaukee for 22 cents. It is then necessary to transport the grain from Winona to Chicago for 20 cents, as wheat is worth 2 cents more per bushel in Milwaukee. To accomplish this, the Northwestern Railroad has been in the habit of carrying grain on barges from Winona down the Mississippi River to Clinton or Fulton, there transferring it to cars and bringing it direct to Chicago. If the rate from Clinton or Fulton to Chicago is 20 cents, and the Northwestern Railroad brings grain from Winona to Chicago, which is a greater distance, but in part outside of the State, for the same amount, can the local shipper at Fulton, Illinois, demand that his freight to Chicago shall be taken at a less or *pro rata* rate according to the through tariff made from Winona? If he can enforce such a demand, then the Northwestern Railroad must abandon its Minnesota grain trade, which will then go in bulk to Milwaukee. This would be discrimination with a vengeance, rendered necessary by the very law which was intended to abolish discrimination.

We are of opinion that the demand of the Fulton shipper, that his freight should be taken at less than 20 cents, because the same freight is carried for that amount from Winona, which is a greater distance lying within another State, cannot be enforced. The Northwestern Railroad would not make its contract in Illinois to carry from Winona to Chicago, but in another State. It may assume, therefore, that the 20 cents which it charges is charged for the distance between Fulton and Chicago, and that it transports the same freight from Winona to Fulton, a strip of territory under the jurisdiction of other States, for nothing, in order to secure the business. It would devolve upon the local shipper at Fulton to prove that this was not the fact; that the railroad was charging or paying something for the transportation from Winona to Fulton, and, therefore, not receiving the full rate from Fulton to Chicago. This would be an exceedingly difficult thing to do. The Court would not require the Northwestern Railroad Company to produce a contract made in another State to cover transportation outside of the State of Illinois. The inference or presumption of the local shipper at Clinton, that he was paying a larger rate to Chicago than was paid for the same distance in Illinois by the Winona shipper, would count for nothing without direct proof of the fact.

The principle of law which determines this case is, that the State of Illinois can exercise control over the Northwestern Railroad Company only for that portion of the road which lies within the boundaries of Illinois. Outside of this State the Northwestern Railroad, or any railroad, can carry freight at a loss or for nothing if it pleases, without conflicting with the laws of Illinois. Each State exercises jurisdiction over that part of a railroad line lying within its boundaries, and over no other part. Though the entire railroad line may be the property of a single corporation, still, if it runs through various States, it originally secured the right of way from each of the States traversed, and each State retains its ordinary jurisdiction over that part of the road lying within its boundaries. This principle of law was once laid down by Judge Story in the case of the Blackstone Canal Company, owning a canal partly in Massachusetts and partly in Rhode Island. A controversy arose requiring a decision as to State jurisdiction, and was carried into the United States Court. Judge Story then decided that the canal, although owned by one company, consisted of two separate and independent corporations deriving their existence from two separate sources of power, to-wit: the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and that neither State could extend its jurisdiction over an inch of the canal in the other State. The same principle of law applies to railroads, and inhibits the State of Illinois from inquiring what any railroad company does with that portion of its road located in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or any other State.

It is fortunate that this rule applies, for otherwise there are certain grain-producing sections which would be shut out from market altogether. In the case of Southern Minnesota, that grain section would still have an outlet at Milwaukee, if the Illinois law could shut it off from the Chicago market, and the only damage which the law would work would be that done to the interests of Illinois. But in certain sections of Iowa, traversed by the Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and the Rock Island & Pacific, the effect of enforcing the Illinois law over those portions of the roads lying in other States would be to deprive the farmers of all market for their grain. A tariff that should be made up on a scale of distance, increasing the prices in even the smallest proportion, would render the rates of transportation so high from the remoter shipping points of the West and the Northwest that the farmers' grain would be eaten up in freight long before it could reach a market. If the Illinois law should be literally enforced along the entire length of the railroad lines which it was intended to control, the farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri might as well make up their minds to continue to burn their corn as fuel, for they would be out of pocket in attempting to send it to market. It is a matter of choice with the railroads, under the existing state of things, whether they shall continue their present tariffs outside of the State of Illinois, or apply the principle of tariff prescribed by the Illinois law to the whole length of their lines. They will probably do the former in their own interest, and in the interest of the farmers. But if they should decide to follow the rule prescribed by the railroad *savans* of the Illinois Legislature, it would be the most practical and direct process of demonstrating to the people the absurdity of the doctrine that discrimination is unjust and illegal under all circumstances, and that a railroad must always charge a larger rate for the greater distance of transportation. To apply this principle to any tariff which the Legislature or the Railroad Commissioners would hold to be reasonable, would be to strangle the production of grain in many of the most fertile districts of the Northwest.

THE IOWA TORNADO.

The account of the fearful tornado which swept through two counties in Iowa, on Thursday last, has already been given in our columns in very graphic detail, by our correspondents on the spot. Incredible as some of these details may appear, they are nevertheless true. No words can exaggerate the destructive power of one of these cyclones, when it gathers full force and sets out upon its errand of disaster and death. In a level country nothing can withstand their shock. The firmly-rooted mountains offer the only barrier to their progress, and even upon a mountain-side they will destroy trees, shrubs, and vegetation, and hurl rocks about like playthings, before they are finally dissipated. The recent tornado, in its various features, recalls that which destroyed the towns of Camanche and New Albany, in the same State, some years ago, with the exception that the Camanche tornado traveled much faster than the Washington one, and passed over a much wider and longer extent of country, not having expended its force entirely until it reached some point in Eastern Wisconsin. In their methods of destruction, however, the two were precisely similar. In each of these disasters the same peculiarity of total destruction was visible. It is not remarkable that large and prominent objects like houses, churches, barns, or even trees, should be rent to pieces when struck by this terrible whirling wind, but its capabilities for destroying, tearing asunder, splitting, and literally picking to pieces the smallest and most minute objects even, almost stagger belief. The eccentricities and freaks of these tornadoes in causing destruction have no parallel in any other of the natural forces. The Camanche tornado, like that at Washington, plucked the feathers from fowls, literally flayed cattle, disemboweled sheep, cleaned corn-cobs of every kernel, tore grass up by the roots, wrenched the leaves out of books, tore the leaves off from shrubs, and denuded trees which were not torn up of their bark. There was, in fact, nothing so small or insignificant as to escape their visitation. They were thoroughly impartial in the bestowal of their favors, although the results of their rough handling of things were not always the same. For instance, in the Camanche tornado, one piano was whirled through the air for at least an eighth of a mile, and when it came down alighted like a cat, feet first, into the soft mud on the river bank, none the worse for its aerial journey, except that after such a shaking up it needed tuning. All the rest of the pianos in Camanche, however, were torn into splinters. In the Washington tornado, some cattle which took the same journey as the rest escaped unharmed, while others had their hides taken off, horns and all, or were driven head first into the ground.

It is evident from the operations of these tornadoes that science can suggest no precautions against them. Their origin is as mysterious as their result is disastrous. They give no warning of their coming by any unusual agitation of nature. They leave no time for the escape of anything within their course. It has thus far almost always happened that their visitations have been attended by a hot, sultry atmosphere, a still, dead air, and a peculiar yellowish light; but these are conditions which often occur in the warm season, and may happen many times in a summer without causing any natural phenomenon or disturbance of any sort whatever. Science may predict the coming rain and snow and immediate changes in temperature. It may even indicate with certainty the approach of heavy gales, but it can no more indicate with certainty the visitation of a cyclone than it can the eruption of a volcano or the outbreak of an earthquake. Thirty or forty years ago, a little whirl of dust in a village street in Western Massachusetts, such as may be seen almost any summer day, developed rapidly into a tornado, which swept for miles with terrific fury, until it was broken by the Berkshire hills, with which it came in contact. Usually, however, there is not even this much notice given. The huge monster whirls through the air with the speed of a rifle-ball, and swoops down upon a village so suddenly that but very few people in its course have time to escape to their cellars or other underground excavations, which are the only places of safety. In an entirely open country, where the view is unobstructed, the approach of the tornado may be seen for some distance, if the sky happens to be clear, but even then its speed is so rapid that it strikes a village almost as soon as it is discovered. It affords no data, however, for scientific research; it leaves no traces behind except those of destruction. It is one of those vast, appalling, and gigantic forces of nature whose mystery science has never been able to pierce.

Commodore Shufeldt, of the American Navy, has recently sent a report to Secretary Robeson on the condition of the Liberian Republic. He reports the Liberians as essentially American in their feelings, and believes that the idea of Christian civilization has taken too firm a foothold upon African territory ever to be expelled. The greatest trouble which this Africo-American Republic has experienced has come from the English. Boundary complications have grown out of the establishment of certain English trading-posts upon territory claimed by Liberia, and the English Government has made demands upon the Republic's Treasury which has weakened it somewhat. This has also had the effect of leading the natives to believe that they would be better off under English protection than living under a Government too weak to assert its rights. There is an impression that the American Government should detail ships-of-war for service on the Liberian coast to sustain the idea of American protection. Commodore Shufeldt expresses the opinion that the establishment of steam communication between Liberia and America would do more to strengthen the new Republic than anything else. If this is to be construed as a hint for a new steamship subsidy, it comes too late. The staples of Liberia are coffee and sugar; the soil is said to be rich and fertile; there are five large sugar mills in operation on the St. Paul's River; the people are giving some attention to agriculture with satisfactory results; and there is considerable exportation of coffee and sugar. A fair proportion of the trade comes to America, but it will have to await its natural development so far as American subsidies are concerned. Education, unfortunately, is reported as in a languishing condition, owing to the lack of means. Here is probably a good field for active and practical missionary work.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, will be a candidate for re-election, this year; and Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, is setting the pins for his own advancement to the United States Senate. Gov. Carpenter, by his own testimony, knew of a defalcation in the Iowa State Treasury, and permitted the Treasurer to replace it out of an abstraction from trust-funds, unsecured, in his hands. He has since used the power of his high office, and his influence in the dominant party, to shield that guilty official from all punishment by law. Gov. Austin, also, knew how the money of the Minnesota State Treasury was, for years, being used and lost in private speculation, and he, also, has used his power and influence to shield the guilty parties. These are not deductions of mere theory, nor are they partisan slanders. They are the facts, openly known, and to some extent boasted of. Will the people of Iowa and Minnesota, in their elections this year, be blind to such facts?

—The Davenport *Gazette*, an advocate of Gov. Carpenter's re-election, begins and ends an editorial thus:

The leaders of the motley crowd who oppose the Republican party do not appear to be agreed as to the method of conducting the coming campaign. . . . All this only proves how utterly demoralized the Opposition is; that it is destitute of any common bond of unity; and that every dodge will be played that will afford a promise of securing an office. Republicans, therefore, have only to stand firm, allowing "reform" elements to come to the front, and the good old party will triumph as in the past, under circumstances affording assurance of honest and faithful administration of public affairs.

The reform element that permits Gov. Carpenter's re-election must, indeed, bespeak high assurance of honest and faithful administration.

—Gov. Carpenter has donned the regalia of the Farmers' Movement, and the Dubuque *Times* (Administration) says:

He could not be engaged in more acceptable work than in endeavoring to master the needs of the people of the State, and the best means of supplying them. He could not better prove himself fit to be Governor than, now when all minds are being turned to the elucidation of industrial and material problems, leading in their discussion. The people who demand this kind of knowledge and this kind of effort from their public men are not likely to look upon Gov. Carpenter's earnestness in the matter as an evidence of debasement.

—The announcement that Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and John Hill and George A. Halsey, of New Jersey, have remitted to the Treasury, swells the list of reputed penitents to forty-eight, after counting out Shellabarger, Hamlin, Van Trump, and other frauds. Now, forty-eight times $4,000 (a fair average) is $192,000. Has Mr. Spinner got so much?

—It is noticeable that the Republican press interprets the Ohio Republican platform to mean very much more than it says. Thus, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says of it:

At the last session of Congress those guilty of palpable corruption were not punished as they deserved to be. Here was a sin of omission which the Ohio Republicans do not overlook. There is also a sin of commission charged to the last session which does not escape condemnation. The Ohio Republicans yesterday denounced what is now generally called the "salary-grab." The members of Congress who unscrupulously voted themselves salary to which they were not entitled received the censure which is so justly their due. By action such as that taken by the Ohio Republicans, the Democracy are effectually foiled in their effort to saddle the odium of the Credit Mobilier and "salary-grab" on the dominant party. The Republicans of the country boldly meet such issues, and clear themselves of any responsibility for errors or sins committed by some of their representatives in Congress.

—The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* goes even further than this, saying:

The Ohio Republican platform is sound and square on the Credit Mobilier and salary-grab. Not only are these unqualifiedly denounced, and the taking of the back pay condemned equally with the voting for it, but there is a sweeping condemnation of all increase of salaries at a time when the resources of the country are taxed to their utmost to meet the burdens imposed by the pension list and the national debt; and the repeal of the whole measure is demanded. This must be held to modify the resolution indorsing the President, because this obnoxious measure was not only signed by him, but there is too much reason to believe that it met his approbation, and that the whole scheme has its origin in the anxiety of certain politicians to commend themselves to his favor.

—The resolution of the Ohio Republicans mildly rebuked the increase of salaries as unwise, and called for its repeal; but the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* interprets this plank to read:

The resolution upon the grab business demanded, in the name of the party, a prompt repeal of the act and the restoration of the money to the Treasury. That is the key-note, and all party conventions should follow it—repeal of the act and restoration of the money.

—Senator George G. Wright, of Iowa, must be classed with Hamlin, Shellabarger, *et al.*, who have pretended to return their shares into the Treasury and haven't done it. The DesMoines *Republican* (Administration) exposes Wright, and the Davenport *Democrat* says of him:

Harlan used to be a wonderful specimen of the Aminadab Sleek class of politicians; and in Senator George G. Wright we have as fair a sample of the Gradgrind as could anywhere be found. Every one who knows him realizes that he is a humbug. He was always a seeker after notoriety, and took the cheap way of getting it by delivering temperance lectures, talking to Sunday-schools, attending prayer-meetings and such like. Now, he is trying to get credit for an act he has not done, by pretending to have returned his back salary steal, whereas the fact is he has not returned it at all.

—By farmers' meetings in Kansas:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States have perpetrated one of the most outrageous steals known to the civilized world, in the passage of the retroactive salary bill; and

WHEREAS, D. P. Lowe, our Congressman, supported the bill;

Resolved, That we demand that he resign his seat in Congress, that his place may be filled by an honest man instead of a thief.

Resolved, That no honest man should support any newspaper that does not write down such thieves.

—By farmers in Carroll County, Ill.:

Resolved, That the increase of Congressional salaries, in these hard times, is an infernal outrage upon the working people of the country.

Resolved, That members of Congress, whether voting for or against said increase, who take said increase from the United States Treasury, are guilty and condemned beyond re-election.

Resolved, That we do not believe in the dilatory repentance of some members, who, after waiting several weeks to ascertain the feeling of their constituents, carry their little $5,000 "swag" around to the back door of the Treasury, with a request that "nothing be said" thus endeavor to curry favor with their constituents.

—The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger*, Republican party organ in a Republican county, district, and State, holds this language:

The soreheads, political hacks, and monopolists rings are trying to make the people believe the Grangers are the meanest men on earth; who are going to ruin the country, etc. Grangers, don't you frighten worth a scent. Keep right along in the "even tenor of your way." These fellows have heard the "sound of the tocsin;" they "scent the battle afar," and are fully aware that you mean business, and that their day of deception and treachery is fast coming to a close. Don't let their abuse of you or your friends throw you off your guard, for "No rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law."

Who but Republican "soreheads, political hacks, and monopolists rings" have had the power to abuse the confidence of the people? And are they abusing the Grangers? The *Messenger* says so. Is their "day of deception and treachery fast coming to a close?" God grant it!—*Fort Dodge Times.*

—Corruption of public officials, corruption in the party which was foremost in loyalty during the War, alliance for party ends with men of known want of principle, a feverish thirst for speculation, an era of crime, a weakening of family feeling and purity,—these things are most ominous, and especially since they are demoralising in their influence on the best of men.—*President Woolsey, of Yale.*

—Let the other Republican States follow the course that Ohio has pointed out, and the Forty-third Congress will have received in advance of its meeting such a lesson and a warning as will last through the two years of its life.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The Republican party of Iowa is in its last throes. The constant evils of which the farmers complain are laid at the door of a Republican Legislature, a Republican judiciary, and to Republican politicians generally. It could not be otherwise in a State where almost every county is Republican. To talk of reform means rebellion against the politicians in the Republican party. Reform cannot be expected without a change in the politics of the State, without overthrowing the well-set schemes of the men who run the Republican party.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—The people are warring against rings and combinations for public plunder or for official position. We advise politicians to heed the warning. The murmurings from the rural districts are ominous. The slates of willfully corrupt but notoriously ambitious political tricksters will be broken in such a manner that the names recorded thereon will never be known to the outside world.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—This salary mortality has no respect for party relations. It is the verdict of the people and not of a party. Nor is there any subsidence in its virulence. The more you prescribe for the patient the worse he gets. No kind of pathy or climate agrees with him. It only took $5,000 each to buy the verdict and fill the hospital with sick and wounded back-pay takers.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

—We know of no country that at one time contained so many men failures as are to-day collected in groups in all parts of the United States. The mistake of our very ablest Republicans, who have proved failures, was, that they did not understand and therefore would not trust the people.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—It is manifest that recent political events, however shameful in themselves, have brought about some incidental good; they have winnowed our parties and separated between the chaff and wheat; they have conspired to unite all honest men of all parties, and true manhood are infinitely above party names or platforms; they have lifted the press of the country out of the slough of dependence and subserviency, and given it a higher, healthier, broader, manlier, more liberal and patriotic tone.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Party lines were never less taut, and are in poor condition to bear heavy loads. A burden which at other times would hardly be felt, would now break down the party. This is a time for *unloading*, rather than *loading*, as soon will be found out, if prudent counsels do not prevail.—*Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.*

—We are told by the Governor that "our party (Republican) has the control of things in Ohio for sixteen years, and that no man has been able to find any evidence of corruption, fraud, or mismanagement. Then how is it that the taxes have increased from seven to eight millions in 1855 to twenty-five millions in 1872?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—One of the strongest argument the Democratic party has had for a continued existence, either in a simon pure Democratic or a galvanized liberal form, was to check the natural tendency of unopposed majorities to excesses. They have proved an utter failure in the discharge of that duty at least. And now that they have failed in all that they could do, what earthly use is there for them longer?—*La Grange (Ind.) Standard.*

—The Republican party leaders have never lost sight of the contest before them. It is the same now that it was at the organization of the party, and will be, if Democracy survives, until the leopard changes its spots and the Ethiopian his skin. In whatever shape Democracy presents itself, it is the same deceptive, traitorous and malicious thing, creeping into everything that promises a chance to develop discord and anarchy.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—It is evident to all thoughtful individuals, no difference what party faith they profess, that political campaigns of the future must deal with new problems. If the people expect to get the standard of political integrity and ability any higher than it is now, they must begin the work of reform at the very foundation. It is not enough that we have new men to fill our offices; we want better men.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.*

—If the farmers should succeed in resisting the schemes of wily politicians and sagacious capitalists in breaking up and destroying their organizations, we hope they will deal mercifully rather than justly with those who have so oppressed them.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE advocates the abolition of the pass system. It shows its good sense in so doing, and we hope soon to see every newspaper in Illinois and out of it lending its influence to a movement to do away with the pernicious system. The practice of dead-heading is a disgrace to the profession of journalism.—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.*

—The proposition of the Chicago railroad men is a good one, but it is only a bucket-full out of the vast ocean of deadheadism which needs to be bailed dry. The process is a difficult, as well as an extensive one. It will carry mourning to brave hearts and tears to manly eyes; but in the end the good accomplished in the abstract will atone for the grief inflicted in the concrete. Down with the dead-beats!—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—When the fraternity adopts the plan of paying "full fare," then will the people believe in the sincerity of their reformatory propositions, but so long as they seek the favor of taxing the railroad, and to be feasted and champaigned, in the bargain, we venture the opinion that the power of the press combined in opposition to the evils growing out of the combinations of great monopolies, will have very little weight.—*McGregor (Iowa) Times.*

—We indorse all that is said in defense of the rule that cuts off dead-heads, and only wish that it might be universally adopted, not only by railroad corporations, but in every other business of life.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—It is understood that Gov. Dix's veto of the Local Prohibition bill was determined upon after several consultations with leading Republican politicians, and the general indorsement of the message by the Republican press seems to indicate a disposition to take the responsibility for the party of a direct issue on the question with the Temperance men. There is no attempt to place the responsibility upon the Governor, to the relief of the Republican party.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

CAPSIZED AND DROWNED.

A fatal accident occurred on the lake last Thursday afternoon, of which the Police Department appears to have no knowledge. The day being rather warm, and the water almost unruffled, three carpenters who were employed in constructing a boat-house in Lincoln Park decided to take a boat-ride. They had been out but a short time, and were probably a mile distant from land, when the wind shifted and became squally and in an effort to tack and return to shore, the boat was upset. The men succeeded in crawling on the bottom, but were unable to give a signal that would attract the attention of persons at any great distance. After drifting about for two hours, one of the number, a young man named Parsons, who resided near the corner of Larrabee and Hurlbut streets, fell off the boat from cold and exhaustion, and was drowned. The remaining two narrowly escaped a similar fate several times. The boat was finally driven ashore by the wind, and they were saved. They are brothers named Schnell, and are understood to be contracting carpenters. Parsons' body had not been recovered at last accounts.

—It is a trifle over twenty years since the drawbridge disaster on the New York & New Haven Road at South Norwalk, Conn. Engine No. 2, then considered a monster and a beauty, drew the ill-fated train into the open chasm. She has been remodeled, and now runs with the milk train from Bridgeport to New York every day.

THE PULPIT.

A Remarkable Discourse by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

American Journalism Impartially Reviewed.

A Great and Good Newspaper as Sacred in Its Own Way as the Bible.

That Man Prays Best and Praises Best Who Keeps Up the Steadiest Intimacy with a Good Paper.

The Doctor's Views on Pernicious Journalism of the Chicago Times School.

The Rev. C. Day Noble on Our Heroic Dead.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The Rev. Robert Collyer preached yesterday morning in Unity Church, to an audience which filled the church to repletion with attentive listeners. The preliminary Scripture lessons having been read, hymns sung, and prayers offered, the distinguished divine selected his text from Daniel II., verses 31, 32, and 33: "Behold a great image whose brightness was excellent. This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his middle brass, his legs iron, and his feet, part iron and part clay." The preacher spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

There can be no doubt that the great power for good or evil in our American life and in Europe (Russia, perhaps, excepted) is the newspaper. In countries that believe in a monarchy, it is the real King, and in republics, both here and there, the President. They look to it for inspiration and direction as few of them, I fear, ever look to the Lord. The newspaper is also the most remarkable outcome of our modern civilization. I know of no one thing besides that has gathered into itself so greatly the very essence of the invention and discovery which has made the last hundred years peerless in this respect over all that went before, or which employs to-day so much of the finest power in the foremost life of all lands. The steam engine does no day's work so marvelous in its whole result as that done down in the cellars of the newspapers. The wire-flashes no such message. The railroad carries no such freight. The architect, and the artist and photographer has no such opening beside as this that transfers his finest work at once to the block, and then casts the picture into the minds of a million men. "How do you manage to find your verses?" I said once to Mr. Nast, long before he began to do the dirty work of the last political campaign. "It seems to me that your art is not so much art as inspiration." And I referred especially to a picture he had just published of the renowned Mr. Nasby. "I seek my man," he replied, "until I find him, then I get a drawing and photograph; this one I found in a New York dripping pan, and only altered it to suit my purpose." The newspaper makes such men public property. We all know them when we see them, and so, instead of conflicting with the interests of the pontiffs of the curiosity and the printshops of the capitals, it sends the worthy work of dear John Leech, who never drew a line that was not as sweet and true as his own heart, with the farthest reaches of its influence, and Asmith, and our own here, worthy and unworthy alike, over the prairies and in among the woods to take its chance and do its work in the book that men can read when they can make no more of a printed page than he can make of sanscrit on the old ruins.

And as the newspaper makes tributary to its purpose the finest results of science and discovery, so also it captures the fine power of the current thought and life. Dr. Chalmers said, many years ago, that the best thinking and the best writing of his day was done for the newspaper. It was a perfect wonder to him how such matchless essays as he read every day could be written on the spur of the moment in the clash and clang of the intensest life of the world, and when each question, the same hot for discussion in the street, was put to the men on the writer. It is not too much to say that the newspaper article, on the average, is as much better now as the papers are better than those of thirty years ago, and which Chalmers knew to be so good. It is the result of this devouring enterprise, fed by unique means, which searches through every corner and cranny of the land for men and women of the finest ability, and of this discussion, from every point of view, that Roman conquerors fastened Kings, each in their own place. And, not content with the best thought, it secures, at the same time, the keenest enterprise. It sends news by governments of the remotest parts, of battles and revolutions, far ahead of their own swiftest messengers. It sends one man to the heart of Africa, and another to the heart of the Arctic regions, and another to the heart of Asia, that with love and hate, with love and joy, with fear and faith, with love and hope, and yet more spectacles between its pages, and we are stirred here and there by what we read as I fear we are seldom stirred by the twenty-third psalm or the parable of the Good Samaritan. The thing is terrible. That the newspaper is the quick and close lesson for the day. It is its thought and action of the world about us caught on the wing, and transferred, throbbing with life all fresh, with love and hate, with terror and joy, into our hands, and so it is not distances but nearness that lends the enchantment, and we are unspeakably marvelous to the death of Salmon P. Chase than to that of Samuel the Prophet, and to Canby in the haybelt than to Sisera slain by or equal or worse treachery to the last of Joel.

And if the way the whole sum and substance of the newspaper, as we know it, I could imagine no better thing as a constant visitor in our homes, a supervisor in our schools and churches, an impregnable shield and strong ally of a free and good government, and a teacher and helper to our whole human race, than the ully and weekly press. But the truth is, as we all know, that there is a divine, a human, and an infernal element in it, or there is in all things that have come and do come out of the heart and life of man. It is like this great image the King saw in his dreams, whose brightness was excellent, whose head is fine gold, the breast and arms silver; the middle brass, the legs iron, and the feet part iron and part clay, glorious and good as its highest and best, nearest us as you reach downward, and, when you get clean down to the bottom, as mean as mud. It is the old dream over again in this respect also, that these elements represent something outside the image itself. The power on the throne and the power behind the throne; the actors and the audience; those who fashion this thing and those for whom they fashion it. The gold and silver, the brass and iron, and mud are all first found in the people, who make the form and substance possible, and then it is in those who make the press to suit those they work for.

Powerful and wonderful as this creation stands before us to-day, it is the image of the people who are looking at it in hope and fear, in admiration and dislike. It is like the literature and religion, the drama, the Congress, Senate-house, and the Administration, as outcome first, and then as income; as it first it is like the water which runs clear to the upper stories of our great buildings,—a proof that we have people among us who work, and plan, and pay to make life clean and good; and as it's worst it is like the stagnant pools and sewage that turn to ooze in the sun, to attract and breed pestilence, a proof of a kinship to the evil some people tolerate about them, or create out of the slush in their own nature. That the American press should distance the world in this comprise is as natural as it is for the grass to grow on the prairies in this latter May, because there is no such enterprise on the earth to-day as this that our people show. That it should be generally keen, bright, quick, smart, quick, and humorous is also natural, because these are natural characteristics too. That its leading articles should contrive to pack all the sense into half the space of the leaders in a paper like the London *Times*, is again natural, because every day we live a hasty, impatient life, as different as possible from the slow, plodding processes of the life in England; and editors know very well that if they should put in a piece of their mind in two columns, we should look at the long chapter, refuse to read it, and so not only frustrate their labor, but stop our subscription. That we should have hundreds of columns of specials upon all the current everything, and every man and woman under the sun who happens to strike the public eye is also natural, because take us altogether there is no such curious and inquisitive race on the planet. In one respect, indeed, the old stock American of Mrs. Trollope and Mr. Dickens has mended his ways, he lays in wait no longer for the stranger to find out all about him; but there is a reason for that also; he has created the interviewer, the most remarkable phenomenon of modern times, and so he keeps quiet in the full assurance that he will get the whole truth in the next issue of his paper, and is content. And it is natural that every horrible catastrophe should be opened out to the minutest secret and circumstance, with deep head-lines and hatch-words all the way down, not so much that the cravings of public meat with a swift, sure stroke, but that the dish of highest seasoning may sell the most papers. The press charges the pulpit with being sensational, and indeed the good help me! the charge is true, but the little finger of the press in this respect is thicker than the loins of the pulpit. Certainly, editors, of all men in the world, live in glass houses. And finally it is natural that the newspaper should be partisan. Of all the powers

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

There has been a gradual progress toward ease in the local money market during the past week. Some of the banks that have a large line of mercantile accounts have experienced an extremely active demand for money, but it has been mainly from merchants whose capital is small in comparison to their business and who are consequently always hard-up. Aside from this there has been scarcely as much demand for money at some of the banks as they would like, and in some quarters money is offered freely on collaterals at 10 per cent, and on call even at 8 per cent. The business in local stocks has been unusually small for the last two weeks. In cases where parties have been obliged to part with city railway, which pays 20 per cent, and some of the bank stocks which pay from 12 to 15 per cent, fair prices have been obtained, but, on the whole, there was but little done.

Exchange was firmer to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,261,580.65	$409,751.89
Tuesday	3,570,308.28	358,654.72
Wednesday	3,212,497.54	259,572.13
Thursday	3,070,362.67	312,821.64
Friday	3,005,558.21	271,512.58
Saturday	3,033,376.79	341,208.81
Total	$20,153,684.24	$1,953,421.77
Corresponding week last year	16,868,573.04	1,681,885.92

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	137	...
Commercial National Bank	140	145
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	115
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	100	101
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	110
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	180	190
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	112½	...
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	95	...
Traders' Ins. Co.	100	...

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120	120⅜
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115⅜
Gold (full weight)	118	118⅜
Gold Coupons	118	118⅜
Gold Exchange	...	118⅜
Sterling Exchange		109¼@110⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
160s war 1812	178	139
120s war 1812	138	143
160s, not war 1812	176	187
120s, not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Money was easy on call to-day, and ranged from 7 to 4 per cent.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $56,365,000; a decrease since last Saturday of $146,000.

Foreign exchange was lower, with actual business at 108⅜ to 108⅞ for prime banker's 60 days, and 109¾ to 109⅞ for sight.

Customs receipts, $314,207.

Gold was active, with a further advance. The price ranged from 118⅛ to 118⅜, and closed at 118⅜ to 118⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 6, 2, and 3 per cent.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $899,800 in the legal reserve. The statement was a general disappointment to the street. The banks as a whole now have $4,070,475 above the 25 per cent required by law. The percentage of reserve to the total liabilities is 27.06 for the National banks, 24.46 for the State banks, and 26.73 for the banks in the aggregate.

Gold clearances, $135,799,000.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $190,000.

The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $924,000 gold for interest, and $18,700 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,300,312 for customs. The Treasury also sold $1,000,000 gold, and bought $500,000 bonds. Part of the gold was paid for in legal tender notes, which probably explains the decrease in the bank statement.

Government bonds closed strong at the highest quotations of the week.

The dullness which characterized the stock speculation during the week was more marked to-day. Aside from a few shares the changes were very small. The Exchange had but a slim attendance of brokers, and the market at times was neglected. The bank statement had little effect on prices. The largest dealings were in Pacific Mail, which fell off from 45⅜ to 45, advanced to 45⅞, and sold at 45⅝@45⅞ at the close. Western Union declined from 85⅛ to 84⅜, with the latest transactions at intermediate quotations. Erie was dull at 63⅞@63@63⅛, and the changes in the remainder of the list were only ⅛ to ¼, the latter fluctuation being exceptional.

Sterling, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅜	Coupons, '67	121⅜
5-20s of '62	116⅜	Coupons, '68	120⅜
Coupons, '64	116⅜	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅜	Currency 6s	116
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅛	New 5s	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	28¼
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	72¾
Western Union	84¾	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	40½	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	89	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	70	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	45¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Erie	63¼	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	129¾	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	30¾
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Rock Island	107¾	Del. Lack. & Western	103¾
N. J. Central	105¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	54		

REAL ESTATE.

The volume of business in real estate has been smaller during the past week than the previous one, and it is probable that as far as large transactions in acres and in suburban lands generally are concerned, the heaviest business is over. The advent of pleasanter weather, and probably also the drawing of a large number of strangers here to the Jubilee on the 5th of next month, will help to revive speculation and investment to some extent. But for the rest of the summer the sale of property will consist more largely of transactions in small lots for actual occupation by the purchasers. The volume of business is therefore likely to be smaller, but of a more legitimate character than during the last three months. As mentioned last week, the quarters where there is the greatest activity in the purchase of lots at from $500 to $1,500 each are around the Western limits of building improvements all the way from the district around Humboldt Park around to the Stock Yards and down to Englewood. The latter place is growing with wonderful rapidity, and a long, scattering line of fifty or sixty new wooden cottages is being pushed northward between Halsted street and the Rock Island Railroad, to meet another similar one that is being pushed southward from the vicinity of the Stock Yards. These two lines of improvement will soon meet about the Fifty-fifth street boulevard—which, by the way, is being improved with a fine graveled roadway into the Town of Lake—so that a year hence the line of building improvements will be continuous all the way, and Englewood will seem much less remote and disconnected with the city than now. Following the line of the suburban trains on the Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern Railroads the line of improvements is also progressing southeastward toward Cornell to meet there another line that is following the suburban trains of the Illinois Central down from Hyde Park. Between the two lines of improvement meeting at Cornell there is a narrow strip of property averaging nearly half a mile wide, extending from near Thirty-first street south to Seventy-fifth street, and lying next west of the South Park and Boulevards, that has not improved much, because the land is owned by capitalists who have held it for the investment. But this spring there are indications of

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF IMPROVEMENTS

beginning in the whole of this district. The most northern portion of it lies between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth streets, and extends east and west from Forrest avenue to Cottage Grove avenue. In this area not less than fifty good brick and stone-front dwellings have been erected within the past year, and we hear of as many more of even a better class to be erected there this summer. Among them are the following for which the contracts have been let, and building will begin within a week or two:

Nine brown stone octagon fronts, each two stories and basement, on the northeast corner of Rhodes avenue and Thirty-third street.

Three marble fronts on Thirty-third street (north front), east of Cottage Grove avenue.

Two marble fronts on Vernon avenue (formerly Colfax avenue), at Thirty-fourth street.

Two marble fronts on South Park avenue, fifty feet south of Thirty-second street.

Two marble fronts on Calumet avenue, just south of Thirty-second street.

Four two-story and basement bricks on Forrest avenue, just north of Thirty-second street.

Besides the above, a number of single houses of the same, or even a better class, will be in process of erection in the same vicinity this summer. Thirty-first street has been ordered paved from State street to Cottage Grove, and bids fair to become a business street, which will divide the neighborhood in question from the one north of it.

Further south, Mr. H. E. Pickett has made arrangements for building twenty-two handsome stone-front dwellings on Prairie avenue, north of Thirty-ninth street.

On the Grand Boulevard Messrs. Allen & Bartlett (builders) have bought 75 feet east front just south of Forty-second street, at $200 per front foot, and are to build there three very fine brown stone fronts to cost over $20,000 each.

On Michigan avenue, 125 feet south of Fortieth street, Mr. W. H. Derby has sold a lot on the west side of the street at $135 per front foot, on which the purchasers are under contract to build this summer.

ON THE NORTH SIDE

the activity in sales of lots and in improvements is confined to the "burnt district," and north of that is nearly all west of Clark street.

The decision of the Court on Friday in favor of the Lincoln Park assessments does not by any means settle the question. The parties who are contesting this assessment are firmly convinced that the assessment is not only illegal, but that there is "a ring" in it. How much foundation there may be for this we do not presume to say, but it is at least apparent that the opponents of the scheme mean to fight it out on that line, and will carry the case up to the Supreme Court.

THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY

are selling a great many lots in their new subdivision just south of the Northwestern car-shops, and there will be a great deal of improvement in that direction this spring independent of what the Northwestern Railroad Company and the Land Company will do on their own account.

THE WILMINGTON & LACON RAILROAD COMPANY

whose line was mentioned a few weeks ago as a possible connecting one with a proposed line through the centre of the Town of Cicero to the C., B. & Q. R. R. at the junction of Twelfth and Rockwell streets, have, we understand, made proposals to the Chicago Land Company for a right-of-way directly north from about the line of Jackson street through the centre of the south half of Sec. 10, and part of Sec. 15, to a junction with the Northwestern Railroad at the new car-shops.

IMPROVEMENTS ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

The paving of Milwaukee avenue, from Division street to North avenue, so long contemplated, will be commenced about June 1, and completed by the 1st of August. As the paving progresses, the horse railroad company will lay down a double track line, and will run their cars to North avenue.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY

is not very easy to dispose of just at present. It is apparent to everybody that for the immediate wants of trade, there is more than enough fine stores, and there is no inducement to build more just now, except in the most central locations. It is plain that State street from Randolph to that magnificent piece of architecture, the Palmer House, is to be the retail street par excellence of Chicago. But the location of the Palmer House in connection with those of the Matteson and the Gardner is likely to turn the line of first-class retail business into Wabash avenue, south of Monroe street; and from there to Harrison street, the fine class of improvement already made on Wabash avenue insures its being the next most desirable quarter to the part of State street above mentioned, for first-class retail trade.

Messrs. Phinney & Lombard sold, a few days since, a lot 26¾ feet front by 171 feet deep, on Michigan avenue, near Madison street, at $1,287.50 per front foot. The total price was $35,000, of which $2,000 was paid in cash and $13,000 in Calumet River property, leaving $18,000 to be adjusted in some other way.

The above parties have also sold ten acres lying directly west of Lombard & Sawyer's Douglas Park Addition, between Ogden avenue and Twenty-second street, just west of Douglas Park, for $28,000.

ACRES.

Among many other sales by the acre, are the following recent ones:

Eighty acres—sold by Messrs. Snyder & Lee—in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, Town of Cicero, being one mile northeast of Harlem Station, at $1,000 per acre. This price is above the cash value, but it is understood that the consideration is largely in other property.

We hear also of the sale of 20 acres in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 24, 39, 12, situated ½ mile south of Haas' Park; consideration, $500 per acre. The purchaser sold this property before he had his contract for $750 per acre.

H. E. Picket bought of James E. Tyler 20 acres on the north side of Harrison street, ½ mile west of the city limits; consideration, $2,500 per acre.

L. Hodges sold 80 acres, being in S. ½ of Sec. 12, 41, 12, situated about ¾ of a mile from Park Ridge; consideration, $200 per acre.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT

of the unexpected acquirement of money by the rise in value of real estate in this city transpired this week. At the time R. K. Swift, the banker, failed here in 1856, an Irish laborer had $300 in the bank. He could get nothing else for his money than a deed from Mr. Swift for 20 acres of land several miles southwest of Brighton. It was not salable at any price, but the man thought it was better than nothing. So he kept it and paid taxes on it from year to year. Lately he had begun to think it would sell for something, he did not know what. A few weeks ago he placed it for sale in the hands of Mr. W. D. Kerfoot, who astonished him, and almost took his breath away by informing him, last Thursday, that he had sold it for $8,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 24: City property, No. of sales, 161; consideration, $890,606. North of city limits, No. of sales, 7; consideration, $10,050. South of city limits, No. of sales, 32; consideration, $87,136. West of city limits, No. of sales, 3; consideration, $10,250. Total sales, 203; total consideration, $998,042.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,555	6,990	4,760	5,377
Wheat, bu	53,470	23,295	18,762	77,618
Corn, bu	94,640	214,545	24,453	308,458
Oats, bu	77,830	110,820	165,137	13,597
Rye, bu	1,739	5,604	827	4,220
Barley, bu	1,800	3,900	1,223	3,200
Grass seed, lbs	45,750	82,250	7,735	18,733
Flax seed, lbs	1,300	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,500	....	28,280	16,730
Cured meats, lbs	9,400	62,020	489,575	845,043
Beef, brls	2	....	65	....
Pork, brls	....	....	282	856
Lard, lbs	7,600	8,140	268,760	28,312
Tallow, lbs	19,689	35,140	43,565	....
Butter, lbs	61,501	57,470	11,400	43,325
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	6,662	8,837	10,223	7,943
Cattle, No	2,542	2,315	3,334	3,768
Sheep, No	1,086	511	165	....
Hides, lbs	78,974	89,820	110,335	30,210
Highwines, brls	465	111	211	120
Wool, lbs	62,040	162,030	16,250	83,625
Potatoes, bu	3,496	3,855	1,594	734
Lumber, m ft	4,391	3,969	2,786	1,584
Shingles, m	1,830	3,000	1,601	1,740
Lath, m	344	248	308	85
Salt, brls	....	2,238	1,454	2,109

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,294 bu corn; 3,718 bu oats; 660 bu rye; 596 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 5,189 bu wheat; 22,814 bu corn; 21,706 bu oats; 3,175 bu rye; 14,812 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 65 cars wheat; 171 cars corn; 11,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 63 cars oats; 4 cars rye. Total (303 cars), 141,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	May 24, 1873.	May 17, 1873.	May 25, 1872.
Flour, brls	48,952	53,643	37,194
Wheat, bu	262,825	222,713	74,755
Corn, bu	574,499	385,590	1,204,190
Oats, bu	420,540	237,480	484,660
Rye, bu	14,415	10,287	30,189
Barley, bu	9,800	11,805	17,590
Live hogs, No	51,453	71,334	72,565
Cattle, No	18,692	21,619	17,269

SHIPMENTS.

	May 24, 1873.	May 17, 1873.	May 25, 1872.
Flour, brls	57,306	42,650	29,571
Wheat, bu	411,068	964,726	167,269
Corn, bu	764,669	1,140,439	1,443,963
Oats, bu	448,326	508,997	138,898
Rye, bu	25,837	16,800	22,595
Barley, bu	13,111	22,688	30,015
Live hogs, No	45,530	82,445	48,799
Cattle, No	16,464	19,572	14,932

A good many people are asking why more wheat is now going to Milwaukee than coming to Chicago, for some time past. The reason is simple, but sufficient. The roads which carry grain to Milwaukee take it at a reduced rate from all points which are also connected with Chicago; so that, in most cases, the cost of shipping and selling in Milwaukee is less than the simple cost of shipment to this city. Those who know this fact ask the question, "Cannot the grain be carried to Chicago at prices that will pay to deliver it in Milwaukee?" The physical answer to this question is "Yes;" but there is an impediment in the way that has thus far operated as a moral impossibility. This, however, is only one of several cases in which Chicago is discriminated against by the railroads. A committee was appointed by the Board of Trade, some time ago, to investigate and report in regard to these things, but no good has yet come of it.

It is understood that an effort is being made to collect the fees for the inspection of grain through the railroad companies, instead of through warehouses, the latter being the more general way now. The difference between the two plans is simply that the railroad collection will secure the funds when the service is performed; while the warehouse collection is not made till the grain is taken out of store.

THE MARKETS.

There was a little more life in the produce markets to-day, and a firmer tone all round, though twenty-four hours had elapsed without a storm. The business was, however, chiefly speculative, cash lots of produce not being mentioned sometimes for a quarter of an hour together. The shipping movement was slow; but it is usually so on Saturday. The mass of operators did not seem to build much upon a continuance of fine weather.

The inquiry for white and colored staple cottons, and for seasonable dress goods, was slightly more active than on previous days of the week, but aside from this the movement was sluggish, and in most departments there was an apparent lack of firmness. Groceries were generally quiet, and, if we except coffees, syrups, and spices, the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. There was fair activity in the butter market, and the prices current earlier in the week were uniformly well sustained. Within the past few days there has been noticeable improvement in the quality of the offerings, a liberal proportion of that now coming forward being grass butter of good flavor, and yellow. Sales were chiefly at 18@25c, though small lots of strictly choice at 26@27c was obtainable. Bagging remains quiet at 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34½c for Lewiston, and 32c for American. No new features were developed in connection with the cheese, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, trade ruling dull at the prices current yesterday. Fish continues active and firm. Most descriptions are in light stock, and the tendency in cod and fat mackerel is slightly in an upward direction. The hay market was in much the same condition as noted in previous reports, pressed descriptions meeting with a good demand at firm prices. As farmers are now busy with their planting, there is only a moderate amount coming in, and dealers predict continued high prices. The hide trade was dull, neither local nor outside tanners seeming inclined to operate to any large extent, but the moderate stocks in store and the continued light receipts stimulate holders, and prices were fully maintained. Pig-iron was quoted dull and easier. Tobacco, paints, and paper stock sold at about former quotations. The oil market was reasonably active, with prices unchanged: Carbon at 19@19½c, linseed at $1.00@1.02, extra lard at 75c, whale at 87c, and turpentine at 57@58c. Linseed is strong, with an advancing tendency. Lard oil is weak.

The lumber trade continues active and the market firm, especially for cargoes afloat. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron were in moderate request; there was no quotable change in prices. The demand for building materials is improving somewhat under the influence of fine weather. Prices are without material change, though rather easy for common brick and lime. There were no new features to note in connection with the wool market. The Western mills are buying old wool in small quantities, and the stocks are quite low. The new clip has hardly commenced to come forward. It is thought that prices will be from 3@5c lower than the present rates for old wool. Hops and broom corn are without perceptible change; the former are quiet, while broom corn is meeting with the usual demand, the good grades being scarce and firm. There was very little doing in seeds, excepting Hungarian and millet, which were in moderate request at reduced prices. Poultry was in liberal supply but slow of sale, and prices ruled weak and lower. Eggs were active at 11½@12c, closing quite firm. Green fruits, vegetables, and potatoes were without particular change.

Lake freights were dull, but nominally firm at the advanced quotations of Friday, both carriers and shippers holding off. Several vessels arrived in port last evening and this morning, but shippers were indisposed to take hold till the vessels are ready to load, as the fact might work to their disadvantage. Carriers asked 6c for corn, and 7c for wheat, by sail, to Buffalo, and 12½c and 13½c for corn and wheat to Oswego or Kingston. Through freights to Boston, by lake and sail, quoted at 25c via Buffalo, and 26c via Ogdensburgh. Only one vessel was chartered to carry grain from this port, at $1,200 for the cargo of corn and oats; amount not stated.

Highwines were quiet, but strong, at ½c advance; 91c was bid, and 91½c asked. Sales were limited to one lot, which was differently reported to be 50 or 100 brls at 91c per gallon.

Provisions were more active and stronger, the recent severe drop having brought out several speculative buyers, who thought it safe to take hold at the decline; added to which, hogs were less plenty and higher, while other markets were firmer than heretofore. Mess pork advanced 35c per brl from the reduced quotations of last evening, and closed a shade easier. Lard was 20c per 100 lbs higher, being in good demand, but quiet, as buyers were not generally prepared to meet the views of holders. Meats were in some demand for the Southern trade at the recent reduction in terms. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $15.60; do seller June, $15.60@15.65; do seller July, $16.00@16.10; do seller August, $16.25@16.30; lard, cash or seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.60@8.65; do seller July, $8.90@8.95; summer lard, $7.87½@8.00; do without package, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; and 8¼@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c. English meats, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅛c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller June, at $15.75; 1,000 brls do at $15.70; 1,000 brls do at $15.65; 500 brls do at $15.60; 500 brls do seller July at $16.10; 5,000 brls do at $16.00; 250 brls do at $15.90; 500 brls do at $15.85; 1,000 brls do seller August at $16.25; 50 tcs lard (choice) at $8.75; 70 tcs do at $8.50; 50 tcs do at $8.40; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.90; 260 tcs do at $8.85; 200,000 lbs short ribs, seller July, at 8⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12c; 200 tcs do (16 lbs) at 11½c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending May 22, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg May. 22	1,130	494	2,340	....	828,192
Same week '72	2,832	1,803	1,229	638,400	719,600
Since Nov. 1, '72	191,819	166,543	64,250	37,996,414	149,773,063
Same time '71-'72	83,297	151,822	64,075	30,069,061	85,651,213

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, — bxs; short rib, 89 bxs; short clear, 58 bxs; long clear, 167 bxs; long rib, 74 bxs; Cumberlands, 4 bxs; Stretfords, 335 bxs; Staffordshire, 10 bxs; South Staffordshire, 80 bxs; long hams, 357 bxs; Birmingham, 111 bxs; Irish cut, 33 bxs; bacon, 168 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 32 bxs; clear backs, 9 bxs; bellies, 4 bxs; middles, 80 bxs; Belfast tongues, 5 bxs; Preston hams, 5 bxs; pigs tongues, 25 bxs; beef hams, 100 brls; beef, 385 brls; tallow, 250 brls; grease, 117 brls; shoulders, 3 tcs; middles, 203 brls.

Flour was very quiet, being in small demand, but holders insisted on full former prices, in view of the firmer feeling in wheat. There was not much offering. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.55; 700 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do (Gem of the Ocean) at $4.25; 200 brls rye flour (Beds) at $4.40; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,700 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $9.00 on track, and 50 brls kiln dried corn meal at $2.35. The following were the quotations at the close:

White winter extras	$8.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.50
Lower medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.50
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	9.00 @ 9.75

Wheat was rather more active in options and settlement, and stronger, the bulk of the trading being done at the outside prices of Friday. The market was weak early, because Liverpool was reported dull; but the latest telegrams from that city quoted wheat closing 1d higher, with a good demand that brought out buyers, and the demand continued good though New York was quoted quiet and rather tame, and our receipts were considerably in excess of the shipments. The fact is, a good many operators are beginning to fear there will be a squeeze in June if not in May, as the market is largely oversold, and Milwaukee is drawing all the wheat she can to herself by means of reduced freights from all points where she competes with Chicago. Hence, the margin of 2@2½c in favor of cash wheat over seller June was maintained, though the current month closes with the coming week; and seller June was strong as compared with option for delivery farther in the future. There were also a good many puts out, which expired by limitation to-day, and that was another reason for keeping up prices. There was a moderate demand for car lots, but little doing in regular, the latter not being offered. Seller June offered at $1.26¾, and advanced steadily to $1.27¼, eased down to $1.27, rose to $1.27½, and closed at $1.27⅜. Regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.29⅛@1.29½, closing at the outside, and strictly fresh receipts closed at $1.29¾@1.30. Seller July sold at $1.25⅝@1.26⅜, seller August at $1.21@1.22, and seller the year at $1.14@1.15. No. 1 spring was quiet and steady at $1.36¼; No. 3 spring was in fair demand at $1.18½@1.19; and rejected do dull at $1.10. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.36¼; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.29¾; 11,600 bu do (part hard) at $1.29½; 15,000 bu do at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.28¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19; 4,400 bu do at $1.18⅝; 2,400 bu do at $1.18½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.36. Total, 71,000 bu.

Corn was quiet but firm, and very steady at an average advance of ⅛@¼c per bu, there being not much demand, and comparatively little offering. New York was dull, and our shipments were lighter, but the certainty of unfavorable conditions for the next crop caused holders to ask higher prices, and to be independent about selling at that. Then buyers held back, and both sides took a breathing spell: The shippers did not care to operate, as they were waiting for a downward turn in freights. Seller June opened at 38⅞c, declined to 38⅝c, advanced to 39c, and closed at 38⅞@39c. Seller July sold at 42@42½c, and seller August at 43⅞@44⅛c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Regular No. 2 corn, or seller the month, sold at 38@38⅞c, and strictly fresh receipts were firm at 39c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 39c; 24,000 bu do (better than regular) at 38⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 38½c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38c; 5,800 bu do at 39c afloat; 16,800 bu rejected at 36c; 400 bu ears at 38c. Total, 117,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet at about the same range of prices as on Friday. There was almost no demand for cash lots, and but little for options, except for about half an hour. The effect of big receipts here was counteracted by larger shipments, and a firmer tone reported from New York. Seller June was quoted at 31½@32c, seller July at 33⅛@33⅝c, and seller the month at 31⅛@31½c, all closing at medium figures. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu (fresh receipts) at 32c; 6,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 3,000 bu rejected at 29½c; 3,600 bu do at 29⅝c; 600 bu do at 29c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu do at 36c; 600 bu do at 34c; 1,200 bu do at 32c. Total, 18,000 bu.

Rye was dull and ½c lower; quotable at 68½@69c,—the outside in favorite houses. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co's.) at 68½c.

Barley was dull, and nominally unchanged. In the absence of transactions for several days, it is impossible to give figures that may be depended upon; but we quote the market at 70@80c for No. 2; 64@66c for No. 3, and 45@50c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co. and Central Elevators. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 68c.

The telegraph informs us that not less than twelve firms, who had formed a combination to control the Western lumber market, have failed, with total liabilities of $9,000,000. Three of these firms are located in Chicago, one in Cleveland, and the rest in New York State.

INSPECTION OF LUMBER.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange, held in March last, the rules of inspection for lumber sold by cargo were changed so as to be identical with the grades piled up by the leading yard firms of this city. A "school of practice" was established, with lumber taken from the piles of one of the leading yards of the city; but the near approach of the opening of navigation, and the stormy weather, did not give sufficient time for the examination of all the inspectors (about 100) in the city; but some twenty or more qualified themselves and obtained certificates. This is the beginning of a systematic and uniform mode of transacting the immense lumber business of this city, and it is hoped by the trade that the plan may be in general practice next season. By reference to our quotations, it will be seen that a cargo of mill-run lumber was sold under the new rules on Saturday, being, we believe, the first green mill-run stock sold in this manner this season, although several sales of clears have been made on that basis.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were in moderate demand, closing the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.27⅜@1.27¾; seller June closing at $1.27⅛. Corn sold at 38⅞@39c seller June, closing at the outside; 42@42½c seller July; and 44½c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request, and firm at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—The inquiry continues light. Hand-picked beans are scarce. Other grades are in moderate supply. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Nothing new of importance occurred in the butter market. Choice grades are a little more plentiful, and were, perhaps, a trifle easier, though sales were effected at the same range as on yesterday. Local consumers bought freely, as did also shippers, at the annexed quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet at unchanged prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—The movement in good corn continues fair, and the market is firmer for the highest grades. The lowest grades are abundant and dull. Below are the prices current: No. 1 stock brain, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in light moderate request at the prices given below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—The supply continues to improve both in quality and in quantity, and, although prices are still weak and declining, the situation of the market is more satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. Following are the prices current: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Elgin factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western factory, new, 11@13c.

COAL—Prices were without quotable change, ranging as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Packer's goods were in moderate request and steady. Flour barrels met with a light steady demand: We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in active request at 11½@12c, closing firm at 12@12½c. Sales comprise 25 cases at 12½c; 500 doz at 12c; 8,000 doz at 11½c.

FEATHERS—The arrivals continue light and the demand good. Choice live geese feathers sell readily at the outside prices. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 80@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Met with a good demand, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for several weeks past. Stocks of all descriptions are light. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25; ¼ brls, $6.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—An easy feeling prevailed in this market, many descriptions selling at a concession from the quoted prices. Trade continues quiet. We repeat our list: FOREIGN — Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Coffees were firm at yesterday's advance, and syrups, molasses, and spices also were held with considerable firmness, but with these exceptions the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Sugars remain weak and unsettled. We repeat our list:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24@24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13¼c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; B, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10¼c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9⅜@9¾c; fair do, 9½@9⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10¼c; do prime, 9⅝@9¾c; do fair, 9@9¼c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Lemons and oranges are in good demand and firm. Apples are more plenty and rather slow. Pineapples are in large supply, and sell at irregular prices, those in good condition bringing $3.00@4.50 per doz. Strawberries continue scarce. Apples, good to choice, $4.00@6.00 per brl from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.450 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½@14c per quart. Strawberries, 40@75c.

HOPS—The market is unchanged. We quote: Common to choice Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Pressed hay continues in good request at very full prices. Receipts are expected to continue light until farmers are through with their planting, and until then prices will no doubt rule comparatively high. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Some sales were reported at 10@11c for green cured, but buyers generally seemed unwilling to pay over 9@10c. There was only a small amount of trading, and we make no change in our quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½c; do heavy, 9½c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market continues moderately active. There was no quotable change in prices:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	rates

LEATHER—Business was firm at fair and unchanged prices. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	35@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in good demand at the annexed rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d do, $5.37½; 6d do, $5.62½; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do, $6.62½; 3d do, fine, $8.12½; 2d do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—There was no particular change. The demand is fair, and prices steady, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@32c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Naphtha was quoted a shade lower, with which exception there were no appreciable changes in prices of goods in this line. There is a very firm tone in the market for linseed, and dealers anticipate an early advance. Lard remains weak. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 57@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 19@20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in good demand at former quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—The market was dull and easy. We now quote: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@66.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—The poultry market was dull. The offerings were quite large, but there was very little wanted, and dealers were willing to accept lower prices in order to dispose of their consignments. Chickens sold at $3.50@4.00 for old and $2.00@3.00 for spring. Turkeys were weak at 12@12½c. Sales include 1 coop choice turkeys at 14c; 2 coops at 12½c; 3 coops at 12c; 16 coops chickens at $4.00; 4 coops at $3.50@3.75; 4 coops spring at $2.00@3.00.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows meet with a good demand at 50@57c. New potatoes are more plenty, and a further decline is noted. Sales to-day ranged from $3.00 for small to $4.50 and $5.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 60c delivered; 1 car at 55c; 1 car at 50c on track.

SALT—Dealers report an improved demand, the fine and higher grades being mostly wanted. The supply of these grades is light here as well as elsewhere. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Timothy was in light request, though held firmly, as there is no great amount on hand. Clover was nominal. Hungarian and millet met with a moderate inquiry, both being about 5c lower, and weak. Timothy sold at $3.75 and $4.25 for fair and prime. Hungarian, good to prime, at $1.10@$1.20; millet at 80c. Sales were reported of 10 bags prime timothy at $4.25; 12 bags fair do at $3.75; 41 bags flax at $1.70; 25 bags poor at $1.00; 105 bags Hungarian at $1.20; 100 bags prime at $1.15; 51 bags good at $1.10; 30 bags choice millet at 80c.

TEAS—Remain quiet at about former rates. Following are the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices are firm as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues quiet and weak. At some of the yards orders were being filled at a reduction of 50c per cord. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $4.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Fresh offerings sold readily at about Friday's prices. We quote: Peas, $4.00 per bu; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; new onions, $7.50@8.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@30c; spinach, $1.75@2.50 per brl; radishes, 15@25c; squash, 7@10c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.25; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at $3.75 per brl.

WOOL—The market was quiet and unchanged. New wool is coming in slowly. The stocks of old are very low, and Western manufacturers are now purchasing to keep their mills running. Present prices are sustained by the Western demand, as the Eastern markets are relatively lower than ours. We quote old wool as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Prices for new wool are from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, May 24.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,310	11,660	461
Tuesday	2,905	5,946	708
Wednesday	2,754	9,798	1,284
Thursday	3,817	11,774	1,260
Friday	2,542	6,962	1,086
Saturday	600	3,500	740
Total	17,928	49,240	5,479
Last week	22,070	72,723	......
Week before last	15,586	53,732	4,459
Since Jan. 1, 1873	304,968	1,711,891	148,133
Same period in 1872	254,536	1,171,277	159,281
Increase	50,432	540,614	......
Decrease	......	......	11,148

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,299	6,485	......
Tuesday	2,385	7,498	......
Wednesday	2,433	6,716	581
Thursday	3,247	7,880	......
Friday	3,434	10,323	165
Total	13,978	38,897	746
Last week	18,309	52,212	370
Week before last	15,238	51,945	245

CATTLE—Nothing has occurred in this department of the live stock market since our last weekly review worthy of special mention. Steadily fair activity has characterized the demand both from local and outside buyers, and the supply, though (including the stale cattle left over from the previous week) amounting to some 19,000 head, has readily been absorbed, and at very full prices. With the exception of New York, which has ruled a ¼c lower, the Eastern markets have not been subjected to any material fluctuation in prices, and shippers have kept the yards well cleared of suitable lots at $4.75@5.15 for common to medium grades of from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs average, and at $5.25@6.00 for good to extra steers of from 1,150 to 1,500 lbs average. A few extra fetched $6.12½@6.25, and in two or three instances even higher figures were paid, but the number of transfers at over $5.80 comparatively was small. There is as yet no noticeable deterioration in the quality of the offerings, the bulk for the past four weeks or more consisting of well-matured well-fatted steers of from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs average. The scarcity of the descriptions of stock usually sought after by the city trade, noted last week, is still a feature of the market, and prices of such continue to rule disproportionately high in consequence. But the season is near at hand when the supply of butchers' cattle may be expected to exhibit a large increase, and a marked reduction from the relatively high prices now prevalent must inevitably follow. Stock steers, also, are scarce, but there is not at present an active demand, and the market is more in buyers' favor. The supply of new milch cows is fair, at about former rates, sales making at $25.00@65.00 per head for poor to choice, with occasionally a buyer at a higher figure for something especially desirable. Veal calves remain dull at low prices, poor to medium selling at $3.00@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.25. Only a moderate number of Texas cattle have arrived, and those sold chiefly at $4.50@5.00 for common to choice droves, wintered North.

To-day the market was active and firm. Shippers, as well as city butchers, bought liberally, and in not a few instances 10@15c advance on the prices current earlier in the week was realized. Sales were reported at $3.50@5.40, with the bulk at $5.00@5.75.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.25

HOGS—The receipts during the past week have been 49,240, against 72,723 last week, and 53,732 week before last. Since Jan. 1 the arrivals have been 1,711,891, against 1,171,277 to same date last year—an increase of 540,614. The market opened dull and lower, and has favored buyers throughout, until to-day, when, under the small receipts, a somewhat firmer feeling was manifested. The lowest point reached was $4.50@4.80, and within this range a majority of the hogs changed hands.

To-day the light receipt gave sellers the advantage, and buyers were compelled to pay a shade higher prices the day's sales showing an average advance of 5c. There was quite an active competition, and the major portion of the receipts were taken as fast as unloaded, at $4.60@4.75 for common to medium, and at $4.80@4.95 for good to choice. The pens are empty. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	204	$4.85	160	193	$4.87½	239	178	$4.87½
59	188	4.90	72	175	4.90	56	221	4.85
63	198	4.80	49	190	4.80	47	192	4.80
48	324	4.80	69	180	4.85	24	190	4.70
108	280	4.85	164	200	4.87½	51	246	4.75
53	238	4.80	78	172	4.80	78	172	4.80
33	180	4.80	45	251	4.80	50	248	4.80
56	250	4.85	62	225	4.82½	43	210	4.90
69	261	4.90	168	171	4.65	41	122	4.25
25	179	4.75	112	203	4.77½	83	183	4.85
67	181	4.85	62	225	4.80	45	207	4.75
106	215	4.90	40	206	4.75	51	245	4.80
64	204	4.95	36	280	4.80	47	200	4.85
63	192	4.85	55	213	4.85	36	316	3.75
49	220	4.90	53	187	4.80	41	228	4.80
46	213	4.80	48	280	4.95	63	189	4.90
60	220	4.90	67	198	4.95			

SHEEP—A quiet feeling has prevailed in this department of the market, the demand being moderate and mainly of a local character. With light receipts, however, sellers were enabled to sustain prices, at $3.50@4.50 for poor to medium, and at $4.75@5.40 for good to choice shorn. Wooled sheep have sold at $5.50@7.00 for common to best. Lambs are in demand at $3.00@4.50.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

There was an active demand for lumber this morning, and about 16 cargoes were disposed of by noon. Prices rule about the same as on Friday, joist and scantling selling at $10.50, and boards and strips at $11.75@16.75. Lath remain steady at $2.50, and shingles sold at $3.00. In the afternoon quite a fleet arrived, but, the day being Saturday, most of the buyers had gone away, and there was not much trading. A cargo from Grand River, consisting of 190 m mill-run lumber, was sold under the new inspection rules adopted last March; first, second, and third clear thick sold at $38.00; do inch at $33.00; first and second clear strips at $36.00, and flooring at $14.00@28.00. Following are the sales: Barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 662 m A shingles, at $3.00. Cargo schr Harriet Ann, from White Lake, 40 m common inch at $11.50; 40 m coarse piece stuff at $10.00; 15 m lath at $2.50. Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 188 m ft strips and boards at $16.50; 21 m lath at $2.50. Cargo scow Marion Dixon, 70 m ft common mixed at $10.25. Cargo schr R. Crawford, from Manistee, 106 m ft, 20 ft and over, at $13.00; 80 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr S. Bates, from Manistee, deck-load 3-inch on contract; 104 m ft joist and scantling at $10.75. Cargo schr Walhalla, from Manistee, 110 m ft joist and scantling and short timber at $10.50. Cargo schr J. M. Forrest, from Manistee, 170 m ft joist and scantling and short timber at $10.50. Cargo schr Jesse Phillips, from Manistee, 180 m ft mixed, at $11.75 for inch, and $10.25 for 2-inch. Cargo schr Belle, from Manistee, 115 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr St. Peter, from Manistee, 115 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr Fostoria, from Manistee, 220 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50, Manistee tally. Cargo schr Hubbard, from Ludington, 100 m ft boards and strips at $16.75. Cargo brig I. M. Hill, from Manistee, 85 m ft timber at $13.00; 125 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Cargo schr Kate E. Howard, from Ludington, 25 m ft strips and boards at $12.50; 75 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50, and lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Lind, from Grand River, 100 m mill-run, under inspection, first, second, and third clear thick at $38.00; first, second, and third clear inch at $33.00; thick selects, $28.00; inch selects, $24.00; common, $10.50; cull, $7.00; first and second clear strips, $36.00; A flooring, $28.00; B flooring, $21.00; C flooring, $14.00; fencing, $10.50; cull, $7.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.90@3.20; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The market ruled active and steady for most descriptions, common building lumber being particularly in good demand. Hardwood was in fair request and steady. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00 @36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	30.00 @32.00
B stock boards	26.00 @28.00
C stock boards	18.00 @20.00
Common boards	13.00 @15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @22.00
Lath	3.00 @ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	2.50 @ 3.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@45.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......May 24.

Schr Wm Crosthwaite, Erie, 720 tons coal.
Bark Kate Darley, Erie, 725 tons coal.
Bark James Sawyer, Erie, 1,102 tons coal.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Schr Montpelier, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr Geo. W. Davis, Cleveland, 595 tons coal.
Schr J. H. Stranch, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Manistee, 280 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 150 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge W. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 98 brls salt, 160 brls apples and sundries.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 m lumber, 20 boxes fish.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Fanny & Floy, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
Schr C. E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, no cargo.
Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, 401 tons coal.
Bark Lafrenier, Buffalo, 705 tons coal.
Schr American Union, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Ludington, 95 m lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phelps, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Belle, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Fostoria, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 105 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 3,000 cedar posts.
Schr John P. March, Buffalo, 745 tons coal.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Bark Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, 280 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Ada Medora, Cleveland, 605 tons coal.
Schr J. B. Wilbur, Erie, 710 tons coal.
Schr Florence, Pentwater, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Brig I. M. Hill, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, 144 m lumber.
Schr S. B. Sheppard, Cedar River, 175 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Brig D. S. Filer, Menominee, 370 m lumber.
Brig Eldorado, Menominee, 475 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 1,193 brls sugar, 38 bags rice.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 35 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Scow Marion Dixon, White Lake, 75 m lumber.

CLEARED.......May 24.

Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 4,987 bu corn, 70 pkgs lard, 18 bags seed, 14 pkgs butter.
Schr Rival, Kingston, 14,305 bu wheat.
Barge Sweepstakes, Kingston, 12,074 bu. wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was no change. Agents are asking 6c for corn and 6½@7c for wheat to Buffalo. Also at 12½@13½c to Kingston. The charters made were: Schr Stylish, corn and oats to Erie, at $1,200 for the cargo. The props Russia and Blanchard were reported to-day for oats to Buffalo, on private terms. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, the prop Japan, wheat, through rate, and schr Halsted, wheat at 7c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch received to-day states that the break in the canal has been repaired.

—The props Hurd and Peerless left Marquette on Friday for Chicago with full cargoes.

—The scow Trio lost her boat in the gale Friday morning.

—The schr Delaware is now on the stocks. The work of repairing her is now fairly under way, and it is thought that she will be ready for business in about three weeks.

—A new schooner is being built at Bay City. Her carrying capacity will be about 300 m ft of lumber.

—The schr Grace Murray, with iron ore for Cleveland, is ashore on Charity Shoals, making considerable water.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.

M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 2, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

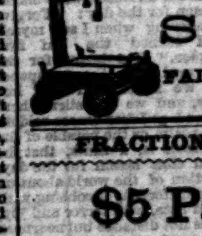
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 122 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,

Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.



FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

...White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Ha-

AT THE YARDS.
...d active and steady for most descrip-
...ilding lumber being particularly in
...ardwood was in fair request and

...r car to be added when transferred,
...ows the shingles.
...shingles to be two inches in thick-

HARDWOOD.
...Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear,
...mmon, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@
...; common, $20.00@25.00;
...; flooring, $30.00@40.00.
...00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00;
...$35.00@45.00; common, $28.00@
...@18.00.
...00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00;
...$50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@
...$50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@
...@18.00.
...$30.00@40.00; common, $20.00
...00@15.00.
...Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50;
..., 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED.........May 24.
...aite, Erie, 720 tons coal.
..., Erie, 725 tons coal.
...er, Erie, 1,102 tons coal.
...Buffalo, 960 tons coal.
...Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
...s, Cleveland, 595 tons coal.
...h, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
...Manistee, 140 m lumber.
...bell, Manistee, 280 m lumber.
...enominee, 215 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...ig, Portage Lake, 150 m lumber, 50 m
...Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
...hard, Buffalo, 98 brls salt, 100 brls sundries.
...egon, 150 m lumber.
...Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
...Saugatuck, 20 m lumber, 20 boxes
...tuck, 75 m lumber.
...y, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
...e Lake, 100 m lumber.
...White Lake, 165 m lumber.
...d, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
...ington, 175 m lumber.
..., Ludington, 120 m lumber.
...dington, 150 m lumber.
...ffalo, 650 tons coal.
..., Buffalo, no cargo.
..., Buffalo, 401 tons coal.
..., Buffalo, 705 tons coal.
...hon, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
...ona, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
..., Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
...akeron, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
...ard, Ludington, 95 m lumber.
...Ludington, 230 m lumber.
..., Manistee, 180 m lumber.
...anistee, 120 m lumber.
...stee, 110 m lumber.
...m, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
...anistee, 200 m lumber.
...anistee, 105 m lumber.
...atuck, 80 m lumber.
...Menominee, 100 m lumber, 3,000 cedar
...rch, Buffalo, 745 tons coal.
...ch, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
...r, Pensaukee, 280 m lumber, 120 m
...ego, 500 tons coal.
..., Cleveland, 605 tons coal.
...r, Erie, 710 tons coal.
...ntwater, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
..., Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
... Menominee, 130 m lumber, ...
... Ludington, 110 m lumber.
..., Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
..., White Lake, 80 m lumber.
...Manistee, 185 m lumber.
...anistee, 144 m lumber.
...ard, Cedar River, 175 m lumber.
...dington, 120 m lumber.
...Menominee, 370 m lumber.
...Menominee, 475 m lumber.
..., Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
...nda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
..., Buffalo, 1,198 brls sugar, 25 bags
... St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
..., Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
..., Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
..., White Lake, 75 m lumber.
CLEARED.........May 24.
...densburg, 4,987 bu corn, 70 pkgs lard
..., 14 pkgs butter.
...son, 14,306 bu wheat.
..., Kingston, 12,074 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.
...change. Agents are asking 6c for corn
...wheat to Buffalo. Also at 12½@13½c
...e charters made were: Schr Skylark,
... Erie, at $1,200 for the cargo. The
... Blanchard were reported to-day for
...n private terms. From Milwaukee to
...to Japan, wheat, through rate, and schr
...7c.

MISCELLANEOUS.
...ived to-day states that the break is
...en repaired.
...urd and Peerless left Marquette on
...go with full cargoes.
...Trio lost her boat in the gale Friday
...laware is now on the stocks. The work
...r is now fairly under way, and it is
...e will be ready for business in about
...ooner is being built at Bay City. Her
...y will be about 300 m ft of lumber.
...ace Murray, with iron ore for Cleve-
...n Charity Shoals, making considerable

...HOLDERS' MEETINGS.

...NOTICE
...hat a meeting of the stockholders of the
...ay Company will be held at the office of the
...City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan,
...of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the
...mitting to said stockholders, for their
...ion, an agreement made and entered into
...the Directors of the Peninsular Railway
...he Directors of the Port Huron & Lake
...d Company for the consolidation of said
...to one corporation.
M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.
...1873.

...OFFICE OF
...Rock Island & Pacific
...ROAD COMPANY.
April 26, 1873.
...eeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago,
...acific Railroad Company, for the election
...rsuant to law, and the transaction of such
...may come before them, will be holden
...e Company, in the City of Chicago, on
...4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
... Secretary.

...olders' Meeting.
...y given that the annual meeting of the
...Chicago South Branch Dock Company
... Directors of said Company, will be held
...aid Company, No. 223 Wabash-av., in the
... at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D.
E. G. MASON.
...Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

...TIONAL CURRENCY.
...Packages
OF
...IONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE A...
...BUNE OFFICE,

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Farmers' Associations of Knox County vs. Craig.

To the Farmers of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District: By way of attempting to reply to a circular issued by the undersigned, three gentlemen of this county, residing in Knoxville and vicinity, have signed for A. M. Craig a circular, the design of which is to bolster up his falling fortunes by diverting the public mind from his character as a *Railroad Attorney*. In their circular they assail the character of several gentlemen who favor Judge Lawrence. As these opponents of the railroad attorney do not assume to be candidates for Supreme Judge, it is unnecessary to say anything in their defence. The only thing necessary to show the absurdity of the circular is to call attention to the fact that it is not signed by its author, and the person who is the best informed in regard to the questions at issue—that it is not signed by Mr. Craig himself. Mr. Craig is the gentleman who should deny the charges of his fraud upon the farmers of assuming to be their representative. No other living person can, as no one else so well understands the facts. He has been charged with being the retained attorney of the C., B. & Q. Railroad in many cases. He has been charged with refusing to take cases against the C., B. & Q. Railroad because he was retained by that Company. He has been charged with every year receiving more or less fees as railroad attorney. He had been charged with crushing the only feasible project to give Knox County relief from the extortion and unjust discrimination of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, by enjoining, as attorney of the C., B. & Q., the people of Galesburg from voting aid to the project of "Court Creek" Road. He has been charged with acting in the interest of the railroad monopolies, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, with railroad attorneys, and *never once opening his mouth* in behalf of the people as against the railroads.

Now, let him deny if he dares, over his own signature, any one of these charges, as it will be of no avail for him to procure denials of Knoxville gentlemen who know nothing of the facts. Let him deny them under oath, and he will be indicted for perjury by the first Grand Jury that assembles in his county.

And, while he is about it, let him deny, if he dares, the *absolute fact* that he rides on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on a free pass, given to him *for services as attorney*, which does not expire until the 31st day of next December. While he is about it, let him deny that he is supported by Mr. John B. Colton, the representative man of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, in all of its designs to thwart the will of the people.

The circular of Mr. Craig, signed by his Knoxville trinity, shows for itself that he is not fitted for the position to which he aspires. In its composition he has proven beyond question that he has neither the natural ability nor literary culture necessary to a member of so high a judiciary tribunal, and it is only necessary to call attention to a *few* of its mistakes to show how frequently a court would err whose opinions were written by its author.

In the first sentence, it states that A. C. Clay, C. A. Hinckley, and A. J. Dunlap are all residents of Galesburg. All live upon their farms in Knox County. Then it states that the charge that he (Craig) is a railway attorney, is *absolutely false*, another error. Again, it states that he has been employed for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in but *two* cases, when he is *retained* all the time—another error. Also, it says he has prosecuted *scores of cases* for the farmers against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, when he has been employed by the Company to *advise farmers to settle* when stock was killed, and has not taken cases against the Company for years. Another error. Again, "He has been for years past in sympathy with farmers in their fight against monopolies." Another error. Then the assumption that "he is *personally interested* in the success of the movement and the defeat of the railroad monopolies, for the reason that he owns five large farms in this county" (which he made by railroad fees and "land-sharking"). Another error. Again, the statement that the Court Creek Railroad, which was crushed by Mr. Craig as attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in which every anti-monopolist in Knox County is interested, is a "gigantic steal," is another error. Once more, the assumption that Attorney Craig was against the monopolies in the Constitutional Convention, is one more error. The assumption that A. M. Craig has been frequently elected to office in Knox County by large majorities, is another error.

A. C. Clay and C. A. Hinckley organized the farmers' movement in Knox County for the purpose of putting down monopolies, C. A. Hinckley having been appointed for that purpose by the Bloomington Convention. A. J. Dunlap is somewhat known as a stock-breeder throughout the State. Neither of these owns a dollar of railroad stock, or has any other business except that of farming. The statement that they are interested in or paid by the railroad company, is another error.

The assumption that the Princeton Convention was not manipulated by Craig's friends, and represented the farmers of the district, as is proven by the farmers of LaSalle and other counties who repudiated it, is another error. The statement that Judge Lawrence showed a "railroad bias" in the Chicago & Alton case, is proven by Judge Thornton in his able letter (in which he calls Judge L. "the pioneer in opposition to railway extortion,") to be another error. The statement that Judge Lawrence (who *does not* own "five farms," but reluctantly left his farm in Warren County, to which he had retired from practice for life, and where he worked with his hands early and late, to become Circuit Judge of this district, and is a modest, unpretending man,) is an aristocrat, is also an error. The assumption that A. M. Craig is, in any element of his character, "the peer of Judge Lawrence," is clearly another error. The statements that "against Judge Craig no word of suspicion has ever been uttered. His honor and integrity is unquestioned," are so palpably incorrect, and show such a painful deficiency in knowledge of grammar that none can help observing another error.

If Mr. Craig cannot, in a circular of two columns, write one sentence in which there is not an "error," how would he be able to perform the duties of a Judge and write opinions upon questions of law?

The statement that the defeat of the railway attorney, A. M. Craig, who has been put forward to deceive the farming community, will retard the farmers' movement against the monopolies, is too silly to need denial. It is the first duty of every great reform movement to free itself from the demagogues and harlequins who seek to ride into power upon the wave of popular opinion. This accomplished, and earnest, brave, faithful, representative men come to the front, and, under Republican Government, no precedents are so sacred, nor corporation so potential, that they cannot be brought into accord with the popular will.

It has been proven by Judge Thornton's letter to which reference has been before made, that Judge Lawrence in his written opinion suggested in the Alton & St. Louis case, the idea of the admirable law which was passed by the last Legislature. Judge Thornton also shows that Judge Lawrence insisted that the decision should be made at once, to give the Legislature, then in session, an opportunity to amend the law. The railroads are regulating their freights and tariffs to conform with the law; and thus, through this action of an intelligent and honest Judge, monopolies bow to the people and the reform is well-nigh accomplished. The great mass of the husbandmen are sensible of their indebtedness to Judge Lawrence, and repudiate the nominee of the Princeton Convention. LaSalle and Henderson Counties have already spoken against the fraudulent pretender, who will be left to ride through the district on his *free pass* attending to his duties of *railroad attorney*.

A. C. CLAY,
Prest. Farmers' Association of Knox County.
C. C. HINCKLEY,
Prest. of the Galesburg Farmers' Club
A. J. DUNLAP,
Vice-Prest. State Board of Agriculture

Some Warlike Women.

A remarkable old woman, named Virginie Chesquieres, has just departed this life close to Lay, near Paris. She had almost attained her hundredth year, and had behaved with remarkable heroism during the war of the First Empire, at which period she fought as a soldier in the Twenty-seventh Regiment. She went through the Peninsular campaign, and gained the rank of sergeant for gallantry and good conduct, and on one occasion she carried off the dead body of her Colonel under fire. While trying to lift up the corpse of her commander two of the enemy approached, upon which she made signs pretending to be wounded; they hurried forward to secure their prisoner, but when they were near she shot one of them, seized his horse, flung the body over the saddlebow, and rode back to the French lines. The other trooper fled on seeing his comrade fall. The sergeant, however had been wounded, and blood was flowing from the breast. The surgeon insisted on undressing the sergeant, and then it was discovered that the gallant non-commissioned officer belonged to the fair sex.

We do not find the name of Virginie Chesquieres among the "Military Women of France" although the list is long, and the author has accepted far more curious stories. Take the tale of the Countess of Saint Baslemont, a French lady, who married an officer in the service of the Duke of Lorraine. She had hardly espoused the Count when war broke out, and the lady joined the army of Louis XIII., while her husband fought on the opposite side. We are told that the Countess remained faithful to her lord and master, and, disguised as a man, disarmed in a duel a young cavalier who had importuned her too freely when dressed in the garb of her sex. This heroine is said to have killed more than 400 men; and when Gen. Jean Louis Erlach marched through Champagne, all alone she attacked three German troopers, who were seizing some farm-horses, and held them till her people arrived. She afterwards entered a chateau, by an upper window, and, though abandoned by her comrades, pistol in hand, jumped into a room where there were seventeen men, whom she managed to disarm. These and many other stories are told about the Countess, who was probably a very pretty woman, and acted on the warriors of the period as a virgin is said to work on the natural instincts of the lion. Her life has been written by Father Vernon, under the title of *L'Amazone Chretienne*.

Talking of these warlike women reminds us that at the commencement of the French Revolution a corps of Amazons was raised who offered up prayers to Bellona, an extract of one of which has been handed down to us. It runs: "And we also, we know how to die or conquer; we know how to wield other weapons than the needle and distaff. O Goddess, companion of Mars, following thy example, all women ought to march in rank with the men. Goddess of force and courage! thou shalt never have to blush for French women." This corps never saw service, and was succeeded by the Tricoteuses and then by the Lecheuses, who used to lick the bloodstained posts of the guillotine.—*British Army and Navy Gazette.*

John Stuart Mill.

From the New York World, May 23.

The *Tribune* printed, yesterday, a long letter from its correspondent in London, Mr. Smalley, consisting, in the main, of the writer's personal recollections of the illustrious philosopher whose death had just occurred at the date of the letter. Mr. Smalley writes in a strain of eulogy which must be satisfactory to Mr. Mill's American admirers, however surprised they may be to find such unstinted warmth of praise in the *Tribune*, whose late editor underrated Mr. Mill's abilities and regarded him with sentiments very different from admiration; as might be shown, if necessary, by quotations from Mr. Greeley's writings. We are glad to meet so cordial a recognition of Mr. Mill's superiority in that unexpected quarter.

But on one capital point the *Tribune* so strangely misrepresents Mr. Mill that we will point out the error, in the confident hope that our contemporary will rectify it. This expected loyalty to truth is alike due to itself, to its readers, and to the reputation of Mr. Mill. The surprising passage to which we refer in Mr. Smalley's letter is the following:

Presently he touched on Free Trade, a subject which I rather dreaded, but I made haste to ask him whether he still adhered to the well-known statement in his "Political Economy" which Protectionists were in the habit of quoting in their own defense; to the effect, namely: That Free Trade was not an absolute doctrine, but a question of circumstances. "Certainly," was his answer. "I have never affirmed anything to the contrary. *I do not presume to say that the United States may not find Protection expedient in their present state of development. I do not even say that, if I were an American, I should not be a Protectionist.*" He added that he quite believed the best of the Protectionists held that doctrine as a temporary one, which they stood ready to exchange or modify when the country should have proved itself able to compete with European manufactures.

Now, it is absolutely certain that Mr. Mill never used to Mr. Smalley, nor to anybody, the language here ascribed to him. We raise no question of veracity; but assuming Mr. Smalley to be ingenuous, he most certainly labors under a singular hallucination. It is wholly impossible that Mr. Mill's language is correctly reported, or that he said anything resembling it. He could not have so flatly contradicted in a private conversation with a stranger, who sought the interview with a letter of introduction, what he had said a few months before in a very emphatic letter written for publication in an American newspaper. *Of course*, Mr. Smalley is under a hallucination, and the *Tribune* cannot afford to let its correspondent mislead its readers on a point having so close a bearing upon the important controversy in which that journal has so long been the foremost champion of the side which this gross misrepresentation is calculated to strengthen.

Mr. Smalley affirms that Mr. Mill made the astonishing statements whose truth we impugn in the summer of 1866. Now, it so happened that, about three months earlier, in the same year 1866, Mr. Mill explicitly authorized the representative of another American journal to make a declaration of his views the exact opposite of that put into his mouth by Mr. Smalley. About the middle of March, 1866, there appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a London letter from which the following was an extract: "This eminent writer takes a great interest in the Free-Trade discussion which has been started in the Northwest. *I have had several conversations with him on the subject during the last fortnight, and am permitted and authorized by him to state that the use made of his argument relative to the advantage of Protection in a young community is improper and illogical.* He will shortly deal with this point himself in your columns, *for he feels acutely the wrong done to his name and the cause of economic truth.*" That same wrong to Mr. Mill's reputation, that same affront to truth, is now repeated by the *Tribune* in a much more flagrant and aggravated form, when he no longer lives to deny and confute it. Happily, a new refutation by him is not needed, for the former was ushered forth but a little time in advance of the date assigned to this apocryphal and impossible conversation. Mr. Mill promptly fulfilled his promise by writing this incisive letter, which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE about three weeks after its date:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, Feb. 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge a letter from you, dated Feb. 15, asking me to explain a passage of my "Principles of Political Economy," in which I express an opinion that a protecting duty for a limited space of time may be defensible in a new country, as a means of naturalizing a branch of industry in itself suited to the country, but which would be unable to establish itself there without some temporary assistance from the State. This passage you say has been made use of by American protectionists as the testimony of an English writer on political economy to the inapplicability to America of the general principle of Free Trade. This passage has been used for a similar purpose in the Australian Colonies, erroneously, in my opinion, but certainly with more plausibility than can be the case in the United States; for Australia really is a new country, whose capabilities for carrying on manufactures cannot yet be said to have been tested; but the manufacturing parts of the United States, New England, and Pennsylvania are no longer new countries; they have carried on manufactures on a large scale, and with the benefit of high protecting duties, for at least two generations; their operatives have had full time to acquire the manufacturing skill in which those of England had preceded them; there has been ample experience to prove that the alleged inability of their manufacturers to compete in the American market with those of Great Britain does not arise merely from the more recent date of their establishment, but from the fact that American labor and capital can, in the present circumstances of America, be employed with greater return and greater advantage to the national wealth in the production of other articles. *I have never for a moment recommended or countenanced any protecting duty, except for the purpose of enabling the protected branch of industry, in a very moderate time, to become independent of Protection.* THAT MODERATE TIME IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN EXCEEDED, AND IF THE COTTON AND IRON OF AMERICA STILL NEED PROTECTION AGAINST THOSE OF THE OTHER HEMISPHERE, IT IS IN MY EYES A COMPLETE PROOF THAT THEY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE IT, AND THAT THE LONGER IT IS CONTINUED THE GREATER THE INJUSTICE AND THE WASTE OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES WILL BE.

I confine myself, on the present occasion, to the one special point which you have referred to me, and do not enter into the fallacies of protectionism generally, or of American protectionists in particular. But, since you pay me the compliment of thinking that what is said in my "Principles of Political Economy" is read and listened to by some Americans, I beg to recommend to your notice the further explanations which I have added to the passage quoted by you, in the last published (the People's) edition of that work. I have directed the publisher to send you a copy, and if the important journal with which you are connected is pleased to attach any value to my opinion on the subject, that opinion will be found much more completely stated, with additional replies to protectionist arguments, in pp. 556 to 558 of the People's edition. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. S. MILL.

Having made it so evident that Mr. Smalley's letter is calculated to produce a totally false impression in the interest of the American protectionists, we wait to see what amends the *Tribune's* sense of journalistic honor will impel it to make in the premises. We leave the mode and measure of reparation to its own manly instincts without any suggestions, merely reserving our right to judge, with other American admirers of Mr. Mill, of the inadequacy of the rectification when made.

"A Spartan Mother."

A letter in the New York *Herald*, giving an account of the recent duel at Richmond, Va., says: "It is related of the venerable mother of McCarty that she was aware from the first of her son's intention to call Mordecai to account. That on his suggestion to her as he lay sick from the beating received from Mordecai, that possibly his friends might refuse to bear his message to his opponent, she said, 'Be of good cheer, my son; if they refuse, I'll carry it myself.' As is known, Col. Tabb being sent for readily consented to act. It is said, I know not with how much truth, that this Spartan mother was not far from the field when the combat took place. At any rate, when the perforated body of her son arrived at home at a late hour on that fatal Friday night, the anxious friends who conveyed him into the maternal presence found every convenience necessary to meet just such a contingency as had happened."

THE DIXON BRIDGE DISASTER.

Mr. Truesdell's Explanation and Defense.

To the Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Many statements have been published—no two agreeing, yet all claiming to be right—for the falling of Dixon bridge, whereby so many lives were lost. It is this latter specially distressing feature of the case, which, eliciting as it does the keenest sympathy and regret from me, is also an additional incentive to a statement of facts, so far as I am able, in order to relieve the Common Council of Dixon, under whose authority the bridge was built, from the charges of corruption in reference to the letting of the contract, and to vindicate my own honesty and conscientious thoroughness in the construction of the bridge.

The Dixon bridge was 600 feet in length in five spans of 132 6-10 feet each, trusses 17 feet from centre to centre, width some 2 feet each; roadway 18 feet in the clear; two sidewalks, 5 feet each, making the bridge 33 feet from outside to outside. The bottom chords, including first and second, contained 16 square inches of iron; top chords of sufficient strength to resist a compression force of over 800,000 pounds to each span. All of the wrought iron was manufactured expressly for that bridge, and warranted to sustain a tensile strain of 60,000 pounds per square inch; and from tests made from bars taken promiscuously from the same, each was found capable of resisting over 80,000 pounds; and I know that I never made a better bridge than the one at Dixon in every particular. After the completion of the bridge, a trial of its strength was made, when each span was loaded with teams and people, as is shown by a photograph taken at the time and having a weight of at least 200,000 pounds. The Dixon *Telegraph* of that date thus described the bridge and this test:

The test of the 21st inst., under the direction of the City Council and a competent engineer, consisted of teams with wagons heavily loaded with flour and green cord-wood, upon the top of which and occupying all the available space on the bridge, were men drawn together to witness the test. This mass, which was more than 90 tons in weight, was moved from span to span under the direction of the City Marshal while the engineer was taking his measurements. Of course, the slightest depression of one span, connected as they all are by the iron network, would correspondingly raise the adjoining one. The engineer, in taking the elevation and depression, found the greatest variation under the weight to be only one and one-eighth of an inch. The satisfaction with which citizens and authorities viewed the bridge, and the appreciation of the integrity of the contractor, Mr. Truesdell, in its erection, are suitably expressed in a subsequent vote of the Council.

The bridge would have sustained a weight of over 25,000 pounds with safety, and yet is said to have fallen with less than 15,000 pounds. If some of the bolts had been loosened in the top chord near the connections, and weights placed on the side-walk, then the bridge would have fallen precisely as it is said to have fallen; and I cannot conceive of any other cause.

I am accused of bribing the City Council to obtain the contract. Not by word or act did I ever bribe or attempt to bribe, or promise to remunerate in any manner whatever. Neither did either one of them ask, or intimate—in any way whatever—that they wanted, or expected, any compensation from me. Their aim and desire seemed to be to get the best bridge for the city, and I fully believe that, had I made the attempt to bribe them, I would not have obtained the contract. I defy any party to show that I ever did bribe or attempt to bribe any party, East or West.

It is stated that many other bridges on the "Truesdell plan" have fallen, each causing the death of many people,—one at Rockford and one at Elgin being named. *I never built a bridge at Rockford;* neither has there ever been one there on the "Truesdell plan." In 1866 I built one at Elgin. For the cause of its falling, I quote from the report of the City Council, and a public statement made at the time:

WHEREAS, On the 7th day December inst., 1868, the iron bridge constructed by L. E. Truesdell, Esq., across Fox River, in this city, was thrown from the piers and precipitated into the river, and whereas, at the time there was on the bridge some 96 head of cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs each, and whereas, it appears from an investigation that when about one-half of the cattle were near the west end of the bridge they turned around and commenced running, meeting the other portion of the cattle in the centre of the bridge, where they crowded together, some of the cattle being thrown over the railing on to the sidewalk, causing a side motion which threw the standard from the pier; and whereas, before the bridge was accepted by the city, a test of its capacity was had by placing upon it at least twice the weight which the builder warranted it to sustain; therefore,

Resolved, That we are satisfied that the destruction of the bridge was not caused by any defect in the bridge, or fault of the builder.

From the Elgin Weekly Gazette.

Of the charges of deficiency in the mechanism or construction of the Truesdell bridge, because it fails to hold up sixty-one tons of jumping weight, brought to bear on the side of it, is simply an absurdity. The bridge was built to resist downward, not side weight. When the standard slipped from the pier, the north side of the span settled, thus careening it partially on to its side, and with sixty-one tons of these frantic animals rearing, plunging, and fighting on top of it while in that position, would have broken any bridge ever made of wood or iron. Take a ball weighing one hundred pounds, placed upon an inclined plane, sufficiently inclined to start it, let it roll one hundred feet, and it will take power equal to ten thousand pounds to instantly stop it. This nine thousand and nine hundred pounds of additional power is required to resist the momentum added to the actual weight of the ball. When we take into consideration the momentum caused by the motion of the cattle, and added to the sixty-one tons of actual weight, the power necessary to hold it up is almost fabulous; and had the bridge proved equal to the emergency, we should have said Mr. Truesdell had performed a miracle. As it is, we say it is superior in every respect to his recommendations, as was sufficiently demonstrated in the test instituted before it was accepted by the city, by the driving of 147 head of cattle across it in a body, and, at a later date, when 235 had passed over it, literally covering the bridge from end to end.

One end of one span again fell, the other remaining on the pier, and here, again, I leave the cause to the sworn statements of eleven men, who had never been in my employ, and who raised the fallen end:

State of Illinois, County of Kane, ss.

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn, on their respective oaths, depose and say: That they have just completed taking up the span of the Truesdell bridge which fell at Elgin, Illinois, on the 5th of July last; that we found the chords in said bridge, twelve in number, all whole except one, and one other that was slightly cracked; that the one broken chord was on the part still resting on the pier, and the balance of the chords were all in their positions. Said affiants further state that some of the bolts of the bridge were missing; that the bolts connecting the caps were loosened; and that the stone from the abutment had fallen under the bridge, instead of on the top of the same.

JAMES P. ALDRICH, Chicago.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, Turner Junction.
CHARLES W. GUPTILL, Elgin.
CHARLES H. KNIGHT, Elgin.
R. M. CARTHY, Chicago.
A. HOBSON, Chicago.
FERNANDO WEBB, Plato.
JAMES MURPHY, Elgin.
WILLIAM J. ROGERS, Elgin.
WILLIAM TINWOLOSS, Elgin.
HENRY (his x mark) WARD, Elgin.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
JOHN S. WILCOX, Notary Public.

It is nearly eighteen years since I began building iron bridges, and the Elgin and Dixon bridges are the only ones that have fallen, and *no loss of life except at Dixon*. Can as much be said of any other plan? L. E. TRUESDELL.

WARREN, Mass., May 19, 1873.

—The Chicago gamblers have subscribed $500 for a monument to a deceased member of their craft, who, we are told, will be raised from the common burying-ground and interred in another. We have heard of *raising* a live gambler out, but we have never heard of betting being so high as to raise out a dead one.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fort Dodge (Iowa) is having a great temperance revival, and with it a good deal of a row. The city officials, determined to put into practical effect the existing prohibitory enactments, are seizing all the liquors they can find in the hands of unauthorized parties and emptying the same upon the ground. Among other goods confiscated was a quantity of ale, sent out by wholesale dealers of Dubuque, the authorities claiming that ale comes under the prohibition. The aforesaid dealers claim that ale is beer, and, therefore, exempt under the statute which provides for the sale of beer. This difference of opinion is the cause of an expensive law-suit, the main point of which case seems to be to ascertain the difference between ale and beer. The case is having a jury trial, and what their decision will be no man can foretell.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW SODA FOUNTAIN, with 6 operators. Inquire at No. 339 West Twelfth-st., corner Brown.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF J. A. WANLESS IS IN THIS CITY, he will hear of something to his advantage by addressing J. H. T., Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A LARGE AIR-PUMP. ADDRESS 336 Archer-av., giving size, price, and where to be seen.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnol, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Wirt, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Noolson, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction for first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING AND LEASEhold Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st. now rented for $7,500 a year for 5 years to first-class tenants. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE—BY EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23: Two-story house, 10 rooms, excellent cellars, bath-room, etc.; barn for two horses and one cow, with 50 or 100x150 feet of ground, fronting east, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st.
6 7-10 acres between Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.), Seventy-eighth, Throop, and Ada-sts.; beautiful high ground, near station on two railroads. Also, 6 acres at South Englewood.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CHARLOTTE-ST., NEAR Twelfth, Central Park; as cheap for cash as outside property. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 24x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av., 160x100 ft. Lot on Sherman-st., north of Polk, 110x106 ft. Title indisputable. Apply for terms at 735 Wabash-av., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE CHANCE TO BUY A very desirable lot, 40x180, on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st., at bottom figures and on easy terms. The value of this property will increase very much during the coming summer by the improvements which are going up on the lake front. E. N. BEMENT, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—
990 West Monroe-st
864 Warren-av.
By CHACE & ABELL, 18 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location, West Side, $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 133x265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN IF PURCHASER builds, 8 per cent. Warren-av., lots just inside fire limits. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE — MONTHLY PAYMENTS — NEW house, 8 rooms and alcove, gas, fine well water, cistern, and large barn, and handsome grove lot on Forty-first-st., west of Langley-st. Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening at 37 University-place.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF ACRE PROPERTY on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, River Side Boulevard, Hyman and Ogden-avs., in tracts to suit. Also lots, and houses and lots in various parts of the city; some on long time. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NEW cottage and lot on Second-st., near Lincoln. Two-story frame, with 30-foot front lot, on South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second. The above can be bought on small cash payment, the balance monthly, to suit. H. S. DIETRICH, 143 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE LOTS ON Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner, and east of California-st. Easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st. That very desirable two-story basement and French roof brick house, with all the modern improvements, large barn, lot 45x115, east front, on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. Also the elegant two-story and basement brick house, No. 172 Warren-av., east of Lincoln, lot 45x125, good barn; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEXT TO CITY LIMITS, ON West Madison-st., at a bargain; ripe for subdivision; to be sold at once, or withdrawn from market for a year. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 159 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x182 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 143 LASALLE-ST., first floor, Major Block:
8 five-acre Blocks near Northwestern car-shops.
70 acres in blocks to suit, Sec. 1, 37, 13.
80 acres, Sec. 5, 37, 13.
160 acres, Sec. 34, 37, 13.
70 acres, Sec. 5, 37, 14.
Can give bargains in above property.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 16 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A NEW AND WELL-FINished house, with one acre, very desirable and cheap. No man who desires a choice residence lake shore property should fail to see Glencoe. HOVEY, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN VILLAGE OF Glencoe, on lake shore; would sell furniture and rent house. Inquire of MORRIS & WILLIAMS, 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 37, 13, IN TOWN of Worth; 80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12, in town of Lyons, by WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10-YEAR TIME—CHOICE BOULEvard and Hyde Park property; also, some West Side property at a bargain. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, ONE LARGE LOT, VERY central, three minutes' walk from depot, very cheap. Address V 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS EAST OF railroad; 10 houses in course of erection. Carpenters wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 148x182 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES; ALSO GOOD RESIdence lots west of Englewood, one block from Boulevard, on easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.: Englewood lots, 359 feet, east front, on Tracey-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, choice property, and at a bargain.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR Works; from $400 up. Come and take a drive, and see the property. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 HANDSOME HOMES, WITH LARGE and beautiful grounds; plenty of shade and fruit trees; 20 minutes from city by cars; will take part in trade; a good bargain will be given. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CHICAGO & NORTHwestern Car Shops. Non resident owner. Sell very cheap; long time. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., AT NORTHwestern Car-Works, $700; $200 down; long time. Also, half-acre lots, Washington Heights, $500 to $700; $50 cash, balance 5 years, 6 per cent; abstract with each sale. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 16.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquires for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST Sides. We have many applications, and want them in all localities, to meet the wants of customers. OSBORN & SKILLMAN.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., and east of State-st. All cash will be paid. Price not to exceed $10,000. Apply to A. LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—20 TO 80 ACRES NORTH OR NORTHwest of city, one to ten miles of limits, to be good land. Address P. O. Box 47.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN AV., BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Sixteenth sts., Sunday afternoon, a blue ostrich plume; the finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at 1256 Prairie-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO 599 Wabash-av., of a little black and tan slut 1 year old; lost last Saturday evening.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT on Blue Island-av.; answers to name of Dolly; had on a red collar, and her ears uncut. Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

STRAYED—BLACK HORSE ABOUT 14 HANDS high, has wart under jaw, and bandage on leg; any one returning the same to 183 South Water-st. will be liberally rewarded.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA BUILDING-STONE AND FLAGging, sawed to order; prices and sample at 48 South Clark-st. J. H. SMITH.

WANTED—1,000,000 GOOD BRICK; WILL PAY one-half cash, balance good inside real estate. Address O 64, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED money-making office business. A small fortune can be realized in six months. None but those who mean business need apply. G. HALL, No. 15 South Canal-st., Room L.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above, $65,000.
New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park, $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University place, (worth $15,000) $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $19,500.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.
Call from 3 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 500 acres, well improved, good, dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre; 1, 2, and 3 years; 3-room cottage, $250 extra. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 2, basement, 123 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FARM—640 ACRES OF LAND, 150 plowed, 10 acres of hops; crops on the ground; hop house, 24x50 feet; good barn; the dwelling contains 12 rooms; plenty of shrubbery; price, $4,000; terms reasonable. For particulars address J. D. SARLES, P. M., Armenia, Juneau Co., Wis.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 13, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, at Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Reaper Block, Room 42, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 1184 PRAIRIE-AV.; RENT $65 per month; 14 rooms. Apply to ROBT. RAE, No. 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY GOOD HOUSE, WITH 8 CHAMbers and 2 double parlors, all modern improvements, in one of the very best locations in the city—on the lake shore—for the board of 3 very quiet people; good barn on the premises; the best of reference given and required. Address HOME, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD HOUSES ON Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT, 3-STORY AND basement corner house on Michigan-av.; will sell or rent the furniture, including paintings, if desired. Terms reasonable to satisfactory parties. Address E 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth; only $30 per month. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 982.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING WITH BARN, CORner Lake-st. and Wahpansah-av. Inquire at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable and two acres of ground, corner Indiana-av. and Fifty-second-st., near grand boulevard and park, within a few minutes walk from steam cars. Rent very moderate. Apply on premises, or P. O. Box 123.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, 6 ROOMS, GOOD neighborhood, six minutes' walk from Union Park. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, 36 Hubbard-st., containing 9 rooms and 2 closets; will be rented cheap to good respectable people. Apply at 150 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, WITH good barn, on Walnut-st., all modern improvements. GEORGE D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, and gas fixtures. No. 122 Throop-st. Inquire at 120 Throop-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment houses on Irving-place, newly refitted, nice neighborhood, $30 and $40; also, 8-room house 445 West Jackson-st.; closets, gas, water, barn, large lot, &c., $45; also, 3 back rooms, with closets, &c., at $12. D. E. FISK, Room 6 Otis Block, after 11 a. m.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE, 24 SEMINARY-AV., 1071 Wabash-av., 12 rooms. House 73 Honore-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.; also, fine 2-story frame house, 23 Warren-av., near Union Park, 10 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED RESIdence at Highland Park; new, brick, neat barn, and grounds. Address or call from 2 to 5 p. m. at Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—TWO-STORY HOUSE, near depot; large lot; cheap rent. KEELER, PLATT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINE DESK ROOM. APPLY TO E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month. 35 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. No. 153 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS. INQUIRE IN BUILDING 169 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS IN BRICK house 383 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with or without board. 21 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom nicely furnished at 195 West Jackson-st. corner Halsted.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS IN A NEW BRICK building. Barn in the rear. Apply at 115 Miller-st.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER PARK-AV. and Robey-st., 3 rooms and closets on first floor, suitable for a small family to keep house; furniture for sale low, and cheap rent; a very desirable location and good neighborhood, one block from street-cars which leave every four minutes. Possession at once.

TO RENT—2 LARGE AND 2 SMALL FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen. 418 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of 58 West Madison-st., suitable for boarding-house. Will be rented cheap to a responsible party. Also, basement of said building to rent. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR TWO QUIET GENTLEMEN, A pleasant furnished room, with closet, gas, and water; good neighborhood. 311 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on first floor; will furnish gas and attendance, No. 1062½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES—80 FEET FRONT BY 182 FEET deep, on Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, to be improved.
Will build stores 20, 40, 60, or 80 feet front, and finish to suit tenants. Apply to C. M. UPDIKE, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 98 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; also 6 large rooms, and a small tenement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A FINE STORE ON Jackson-st., just west of State, 25x70; new and well-finished. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and suites of pleasant, well-lighted offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. S. CARVER, Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 50 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CORners in the city. Call at 454 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE 40 NO. RANDOLPH-ST., 25X100, 4 stories and basement, finished in the best manner. Apply to the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER. INquire on premises, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 119 EAST RANDOLPH-st., desirable location for light business; also desk room. Apply at store.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A BRICK STORE SITuate in the most desirable part of the North Side. Address, stating style of business, O 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES 4½ MILES FROM THE Court-House, subdivided into blocks of 5 acres each, located on a railroad and near a depot. Can trade one or more blocks, to suit, for dwellings or improved business property. This is a rare chance to obtain acre property that is bound to double within the year. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLing for brick or lumber. C. P. McKAY, 173 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 385 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 225 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 12 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 234 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENT WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF A FIRST-class sewing machine, a sample of which may be seen from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room No. 17 Burke's Hotel, Madison-st., May 24.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN make $3 to $15 a day in city or country selling over 20 fast-selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY—Hewitt Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron selling at sight; good pay. 119 East Madison-st., Room 15.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT PARlor to rent, with board.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms and board for gentlemen and their families; also sleeping rooms and board for single gentlemen.

387 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can be accommodated with rooms and board. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND-STORY ROOMS newly furnished to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ALcove suite to rent, with first-class board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth. A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table and surprisingly low prices; single rooms, $6 and $7.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, at above number. Also, day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

534 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS—WANTED, BOARDers; our place is pleasant, neat, clean, and square meals at $5 per week. Inquire of Mrs. MENDOLA, up-stairs.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished and unfurnished rooms with superior table. A few table boarders accommodated. References given and required.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House Hotel. Excellent table and rooms at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

A DELIGHTFUL SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, fronting on Michigan-av., to let with first-class board. Apply at No. 8 Eldridge-ct.

West Side.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted who desire the comforts of a home.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; board unexceptionable.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; one large room on first floor; house first-class with modern improvements.

309 WEST MONROE-ST.—2 ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, with board, in a private family.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a nicely-furnished room; first-class table; private family.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY-FURnished front room, with board; modern improvements.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts., day board, $4.50 per week; board and room, $7 to $10 per week; best accommodations.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Bookkeepers, salesmen, &c., can get board and room at $6 to $8 per week. Best accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of the Tribune office. Address, stating location and price, O 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, BY GENTLEman and wife, one large furnished room, with alcove and closet, or two furnished rooms, with first-class board. Address, stating terms and location, F 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A SINGLE lady, where dinner can be had at 6:30 p. m. Location between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., Michigan and Wabash-avs.; terms, $7 to $10 per week. Address O 11, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Dixon, Ill., 98 miles west of Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad; a good stand well assorted with books, stationery, wall-paper, toys, fancy goods, &c.; will be sold at private sale; capital required $5,000; must be sold in the next 10 days; reasons for selling good. Dixon is the county seat of Lee County; population about 6,000, and is destined to be an important manufacturing town; terms cash. For further information, address or call on REYNARD BROS., Dixon, Ill.

A SMALL HOTEL, KNOWN AS THE DEPOT House, 198 West Water-st., opposite the Milwaukee & N. W. R. R. Depot, for sale, with lease, license, and barn in the rear. Apply on the premises. JOHN HANNIGAN.

A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE; BEST location in the city, with all new and first-class machinery, with cheap rent. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

A LARGE BILLIARD HALL, AT A BARGAIN, for sale. (Very well adapted for a concert saloon), together with a fine fitted up saloon in the best business location on West Madison-st.; this business can be bought also without billiards and stock. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED CUSTOM BOOT AND shoe business for sale, on account of retirement from business. Call and see on the premises, 122 West Madison-st.

A NICE LITTLE STATIONERY STORE TO BE sold immediately for $300 cash, really worth $400. Rent only $12. Apply at southwest corner State and Jackson-sts.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOcation, large trade. No bonus. No fixtures to pay for. BARGAIN. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PATRNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $200 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

FIXTURES AND TOOLS OF MEAT MARKET FOR sale. Corner store to rent cheap. Apply at 350 West Harrison-st.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 6,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 24.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF VICtorias, panel and curtain rockaways, phaetons, side and jump seat buggies, &c., at 127 State-st. J. SMITH.

AT 353, 355 AND 357 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. CAN be found clarences, landaus, coupes, phaetons, buggies, etc., at manufacturers' prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE; CAN TROT IN 3:15. Bay horse, 16 hands, can trot in 3:10. Fine saddle mare. Black horse, weighs 1,300 lbs. Dray horse, weighs 1,500 lbs. Also, several good drivers. All guaranteed. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY OR EXPRESS horse, sound. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 186 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TEAM OF GOOD, SOUND horses, 8 years old, weighs 2,800. Suitable for any heavy work. Apply at 150 North Desplaines-st. Reason for selling, leaving the city.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACTURers of fine top and open buggies, road and business wagons, &c., factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts.; salesroom 328 State-st.; a full line on hand for sale at low prices.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HORSE, WITH buggy, harness, etc. Apply 143 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY LUMBER TEAM, WITH harness and wagon; also two black horses, a good match for a carriage. Inquire at 148 Kingsbury-st., North Branch.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRIVING HORSE, young, and gives promise of speed. Apply at Office 18, No. 164 Washington-st. L. N. ASH & CO.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOP-BUGGY, RUN ONLY one season, just as good as new, low phaeton style, just the thing for pleasure driving; price, only $140. Call Monday morning at 904 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARness to match; team harness, wagon harness, dray harness, and all kinds of harness, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARNESS TO match, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale new and second-hand buggies, phaetons, express wagons, horse and harness. Horses, buggies, and carriages, to let at all times; 20 new Concords for prices lower than ever.

WILL SELL OR TRADE, A SMALL, ELEGANT bay mare, weight about 800, light road wagon and harness, for fast trotting mare or gelding. Address H 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of Harding & Williston is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, May 24, 1873. F. HARDING, GEO. D. WILLISTON.

GO TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE IF YOU WISH A handsome polonaise cut and basted. 513 State-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST. LAUNDRY—JOHN LAUF has opened a laundry at 177 Twenty-second-st., where he guarantees to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience as bookkeeper in a large wholesale house here, wishes to invest several thousand dollars in some good legitimate and paying business. Address, with particulars, Investment, Carrier No. 24, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND baby carriage, or perambulator, cheap for cash. Address, stating price and how long in use, O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT IMMEDIATELY WITH responsible parties for the erection of ten houses at North Evanston. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT IMMEDIATELY FOR the erection of a block of buildings on East Van Buren-st. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE CAN STEP INTO a boarding-house full of boarders, and completely furnished throughout, and board the owners. 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, FARMERS, YOUNG men going West, and everybody that needs a tent, wagon cover, horse blanket, or camp equipage of any kind, firearms, etc., to go at once the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., and get your goods at half price.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR TO BUILD A BLOCK of residences, worth $30,000, and take half cash and balance in outside lots. Address E 96, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 280 FEET dock front; also, a stock of lumber for sale; a good location for a lumber-yard. Inquire at 148 Kingsbury-st., North Branch.

TO LEASE—DOCK (GREAT EASTERN). THE P. C. & F. L. will make favorable contract with a lessee who will handle their lumber. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28 Bryan Block.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE AND BUGGY IN LAKE View on Willington-st.; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges by calling at 84 East Chicago-av.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE FRENCH LANguage by a teacher of experience, private or classes; terms moderate. Address H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—STRAW HAT AND BONNET PRESSers and blockers. Apply to J. C. STRAIN & CO.'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 250 State-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST. WAGES $30 per week. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO GENERAL work around a packing house; one who has a general knowledge of machinery and willing to do anything. To such a one good wages will be paid, by the month or quarter, as he may choose. None other need apply. 596 Archer-av.

WANTED—CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TAILORS, at GOODMAN, BARBE & MAYER, 59 and 61 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1 BAR-MILL HEATER AND 2 GOOD scrappers; steady work and customary wages paid to first-class hands. Apply at Globe Rolling-Mill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AT 343½ SOUTH STATE-ST., A GOOD male cook. Call to-day or Monday forenoon.

WANTED—BOOTMAKERS FOR SEWED WORK. Apply 88 Randolph-st., near Dearborn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE EXPERIenced coat-makers, three experienced pants-makers; good prices and steady employment. At 155 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A TRIMMER TO GO to Clinton, Iowa; will give steady employment year round. Will be at 31 West Lake-st. or Edmondson Bros., 215 South Halsted-st. J. H. FLANAGAN.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVER; no others need apply. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 GOOD LABORERS FOR THE Northwestern Company; wages $2 per day; free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind's Block, Room 6.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, 50 FARM HANDS, and 50 saw-mill hands. For particulars and free transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars in a light, profitable manufacturing business that will pay $500 a month. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF ALL trades who desire a specialty, to sell on commission to address P. O. Box 22, Nunda, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR USEFUL GOODS of ready sale; save money by calling before you buy, on A. M. RICHARDSON, 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD EXPERIENCED CANvassers to sell the patent combination brush and broom holder, and brushes, and other articles paying a large percentage. Call or address H. REVERE, JR., Room 4 Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TWO MEN ORDER COOKS AND four colored waiters at THOMSON'S Restaurant, 21 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, one living with his parents on North Side preferred. Inquire at 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY AND country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene oil; $8 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 258 Lake-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—30 GOOD DININGROOM GIRLS, IMmediately, for the city. Call at the corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. Inquire for J. McNAMARA.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a private family; good wages paid, at 120 Honore-st., first house south of Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family in Oak Park; best of references required; German girl that can speak English preferred. Apply between 10 and 11 a. m., at Room 57 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Reference required. Apply at 107 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO GO IN THE COUNtry. Apply at 1484 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Scandinavian preferred; good wages; no washing required. Apply at 423 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK in a first-class private boarding-house. Apply at 1300 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a private family, good wages paid, at 120 Honore-st., first house south of Van Buren.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR UP-STAIRS work and take care of children, and one for kitchen work; must understand plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 35 West Adams-st., corner of Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AND TWO kitchen girls in restaurant, 86 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer who can give good references; wages liberal. Call at 910 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEALTHY WET-NURSE immediately. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 169 Ellis-av., near Egan, or 5 Honore Block.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. Employment Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES TO SELL FAST-selling goods to ladies in city and country. Small capital required. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER, ASsistant, or collector; is willing to work for a few weeks for nothing, on trial; references given. Address GEORGE MILLER, 182 Campbell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS or a chemical manufactory; thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, Drawer B, Bellevue, Mich.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BUILDER wishes to find a situation as superintendent or foreman in any or all the building branches. V 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer; is a steam-fitter and machinist. Address W. HARDIN, 44 and 46 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED machine hands on sticker, tenoner, moulder, shaper, or scroll saw. Address FR. DVORAK, care F. Schultz, 111 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer, of 20 years' experience on marine and stationary engines; the best of city references. Address R, 297 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and steady man (Dane), who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself useful. Please address L. JOHNSON, 40 Fourth-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING OR do house-cleaning by the day or take in washing. Call at 113 DeKoven-st., in the rear. MRS. DARCY.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD WHOLEsale, retail, or commission house, for the purpose of learning the business; salary no object, information is what is desired. Address GEORGE MILLER, 182 Campbell-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family, or chamber work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 1173 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL IN A private family; good reference. Call at, or address, 29 Ontario-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK in a private family. Address 261 South Desplaines-st., second story.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 328 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 120 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY in country-hotel, small boarding-house, or widower's family. Address E, 491 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman to keep house and do the work for two gentlemen, or take charge of a lady's house during the summer; best of reference for the same. Call at 126 Park-av., Monday forenoon only, or address E 64, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAVIAN-German Intelligence Office—For first-class servant girls, in Chicago and the country, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses, and private houses. Don't fail to give us a call, and remember number is 80 Milwaukee-av. Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH lady as companion to a lady or nursery-governess, is competent to teach fancy work; no objection to travel with a family. Call or address C T, 441 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—UNE DAME FRANCAISE, speaking German, who has spent 6 years in a family here as governess, wishes a situation as lady's "companion" to go to Europe; the very best references given. Address C N, 226 State-st., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY—HIGHEST cash price paid for claims; policies in all companies bought by E. N. HOPKINS, 113 West Madison-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. MOGORD & CO., 102 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON CHICAGO real estate. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED property, for 3 or 5 years; or two sums of $5,000 each. W. H. PHARE, 141 and 143 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. THE NICHolson organ is remodeled at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Price, $50 to $200.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAM MILSOM, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED to 170 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

WASHINGTON.

More Promises in the Way of Civil-Service Reform.

Butler Happens upon a Good Speculation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER IN LUCK.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Several weeks since Ben Butler bought a large tract of land just outside the northern limits of the city. The tract consisted of 300 acres, the price paid being about $1,000 per acre. Land in that vicinity being in no great demand, it was generally considered that Butler had made a bad investment. It now transpires that the Commission appointed by Congress to select a site for the new Presidential mansion have determined to recommend the purchase of the identical tract.

MISMANAGEMENT.

The famous Seneca Sandstone Company has been put into the hands of a receiver. Mismanagement is said to be the cause of the decline of the once flourishing corporation, from which Gen. Grant, a stockholder, recently withdrew.

A HANDSOME AMPHITHEATER

is being erected at Arlington Cemetery, at an estimated cost of $12,000, furnished by the Quartermaster-General from the United States funds in his charge. The amphitheatre is to be a permanent structure, in which decoration ceremonies will be held. It will probably never be used more than about twice a year.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair is spoken of as a candidate for the Maryland Legislature from Montgomery County, on the Democratic, and Judge Bowie, of the Circuit (including the above and Frederick Counties, on the Radical ticket, at the next fall election. The campaign throughout the State will be a very lively one.

PERSONAL.

L. L. Bond, Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Chicago Common Council, will be detained in this city on law business for some days, and will not be able to return to Chicago before the end of the week. *The City Finance* bill will be postponed until he returns.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE—PROMISED REFORMS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—It is ascertained, from those having the best means of information, that the action of the Civil-Service Advisory Board, at the present session, will encourage the growth, and thus render more efficient the contemplated reforms. They believe, after their consultation with the President and members of the Cabinet on Saturday, that the Administration is determined to give the support which is needed. It was generally agreed that some modifications are demanded as the results of experience, but while the changes in details will be slight, the features and scope of the system will not only remain unimpaired, but be invigorated. The Board will in a few days complete its work of revision, when the changes will be made public. Assurance is given that they will contain nothing from which the true friends of reform will dissent, while it is believed the greatest need is a better instructed and more discriminating public opinion upon the subject.

THE OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

and stamped envelopes are not to be used before the 1st of July, when the act abolishing the franking privileges goes into effect. These stamps and envelopes are furnished for postal business only, and consequently they must not be sold or used on private correspondence or business, or applied to any private purposes whatever. Under no circumstances must they be sold, loaned, or given to any officer, agent, or clerk of any other department of the Government. A violation of any of these prohibitions will be held to constitute good ground for removal. Until further notice stamped envelopes of special design will be furnished to fifth-class offices only. Other offices will be supplied as now with the official unstamped envelopes for use with the official stamps.

THE PRESIDENT

contemplates a trip to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond early in June, to be absent from Washington about three days.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

An Impartial and Competent Tribunal Demanded.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is not an intelligent man in this city who is not interested in the solution of this Court-House question. It is a matter of immense importance, as every one of honest purpose desires that this building shall be an architectural model, to instruct and elevate our people.

Standing in the heart of a peculiar and wonderful city, it should be an edifice free, so far as it can be made, from blunders and stupidities marring its beauty.

Are we to put millions of dollars into such a building? Is the old Court-House disgrace to be repeated? From present indications it looks as if such might be the case. I am not a judge, and do not assume the rank of critic, but write simply as a citizen, deeply interested in everything calculated to promote the welfare and beauty of this city.

Upon one point the public are agreed; the selection must be a fair one. The present committee is large, too little acquainted with the rules and principles of the highest architecture, to come to any conclusion that will be satisfactory to the tax-payers and the people.

This fact may be deemed as already established. The judgment, and knowledge, and taste of the various members of the Committee are so discordant that nothing like unity can ever be reached. This voting on plans does not decide anything. The opinion of one great disinterested architect is worth more than that of a thousand merchants, and lawyers, and doctors, on a complicated and difficult question of art. Every man of sense will admit this.

I entertain high respect for the present Committee, and would not write or say a disrespectful word of them. But I am thoroughly convinced that they are incompetent to decide which of the forty-nine plans submitted to them is the best one for the new Court-House. Nor, should they vote for forty years, is it likely that they would arrive at a unanimous verdict. And, even should they finally be able to decide upon one plan, it is highly improbable that it would be the best plan.

Architects of genius and experience, who determine the real value, and settle, in the end, the reputation of all great works of art, might pronounce their verdict that our boasted Court-House was one of the most imperfect and expensive follies of the age.

We cannot afford to run so gigantic a risk.

It is said by some that architects are not good critics on the other hand, it may be affirmed with certainty that no one can be a true art-critic who is ignorant of the rules, principles, and aims of art.

Can a man who can scarcely distinguish one musical note from another be transformed into a musical critic, by an election to the office of Alderman or Board of Public Works? Can men who know not one star from another determine the mysteries of astronomical science? Such illustrations can be carried to any extent, and they prove irresistibly that a body of men unacquainted with architecture or criticism are absolutely inadequate to settle this Court-House difficulty without recourse to men who have made the subject a study, and who are thoroughly familiar with its principles and details.

For the public health, we employ physicians. For the decision of legal questions, a competent lawyer is employed. But, for the building of an edifice that will cost an immense sum, and which will stand for centuries, a monument of our taste or folly, we deem it sufficient to take the decision of men of inexperience, and allow the greatest number of ignorant votes to settle the question.

It seems strange that argument should be required in a case where common sense so clearly points out the way.

We must have a "change of venue." Justice to the architects, to the tax-payers, and the people, requires that everything connected with this Court-House business should be as clear and open as daylight.

Honest as the present Committee may be, they are breathing an impure atmosphere,—a moral atmosphere filled with temptation and corruption. A disinterested tribunal must be sought for; it cannot be found in this city. It is true that we have some artists of talent. But nearly the same objections would apply to them as to the present Committee. Besides, it would be hard to call upon a jury of our own architects to judge their fellow-architects. Interest, envy, jealousy, might, and undoubtedly would, affect their judgment.

The forty-nine plans show clearly enough the taste and talent of our architects. We have reason to feel proud of them. What is wanted is a competent judge or judges to decide between their plans, and disinterestedly select from the entire number the one that has the highest merit. This can only be done by artists who have no special interests in this city, and who are unacquainted with the competing architects.

In this way, we shall surely arrive at a just conclusion,—just as the United States and England recently did, in a matter of far greater importance, by referring the questions in dispute to the judgment of impartial powers. This is always the best policy, and the only policy by which a clear and entirely disinterested verdict can be obtained; and I am sure that not a stone will be permitted to be laid, as the foundation for the new Court-House, until the public are satisfied that justice has been done.

Either refer the question to three Eastern architects, from different cities, or to the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects, in New York City, or to some other properly-qualified body of artists. Several of our most prominent citizens might be allowed to *cooperate*, as representatives of Chicago and its press.

Let such a committee, sinking all individual preferences, consult some Eastern tribunal of architects, and I am certain the result would be of such a character as would solve the Court-House question, to the satisfaction of all. Yours truly,

J. ISAIAS WARREN.

THE BILLIARD KING.

How He Spent His First Sabbath in Chicago—Three Matches Made with Bessunger.

Mons. Ubassy, the great French billiardist, played a quiet game with Henry Rhines at Foley's Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of a small audience. The game was of the three-ball description, 300 points up, and was won by the visitor by 78 points. Ubassy's play was not remarkable, but his general style was sufficient to convince the spectators that he is unquestionably the greatest player of French billiards in the world. Toward the close of the game he made a run of 60, during which he did but little nursing or round-the-table play. His object appears to be not to collect the balls, but to have them in favorable positions for plain, long shots. For a man who scarcely ever handles a cue, Rhines played well. His score and average were very creditable. At the conclusion of the game, Ubassy, Foley, and Lacome, called on Bessunger, and succeeded in making three splendid matches for $250 a side each. The first one will be played on Thursday evening next, and will be a game of 400 points French, Bessunger receiving the odds of a discount. The second game will occur on Monday evening next, when Ubassy will play 600 points to Bessunger's 400. The third match will be contested on Thursday evening week, the number of points to be 800, and Bessunger's odds a discount. The games will be played in the Amphitheatre, if it can be secured, and the audiences will undoubtedly be the largest that have ever attended a billiard match in this country. The contests are sure to be close, as Bessunger is nobody's fool at the French game. A great many people look upon him as the equal of either of the Dions when playing with three balls.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon. The five bills of John McCaffrey, approved at last meeting, had to be reconsidered, in order that warrants might be ordered out of the proper accounts. An error of $100 was also made in the warrant for police pay-roll, and was corrected, by ordering $100 issued to Capt. Binford for amount advanced by him. Bills and pay-rolls were ordered to be paid, as follows:

Charles Creighton, grading Ninety-fifth street.	$600.00
Sam. G. Rhoades, engineering	204.75
Charles Creighton, grading Wabash avenue	150.00
Charnley Bros. & Co., lumber	27.00
Charles Creighton, grading Forty-fifth street	25.00
Daniel Healy, superintendence	150.00
Charles Creighton, grading Fifty-ninth street	50.00
Judges and Clerks, Fourth Election District	15.00
Murdock McCrea, Fifty-first street pier	190.00
Charles Creighton, grading Forty-sixth street	75.00
Mary Gray, services at Village Hall	7.50
Pay-rolls to make State street passable	378.28
Pay-rolls on South Chicago avenue	239.25
Pay-rolls on cleaning ditches on same	356.75
Pay-rolls on repairs on Ninety-fifth street	59.50
Pay-rolls on repairs on Forty-third street	104.00
Pay-rolls on twelve different improvements	224.25
Total	$3,106.28

Many bills, petitions, and communications were crowded back to next week, for want of time.

License as sewer-builder was granted to Andrew Wright. It was ordered that the price of sewer-license be fixed at $10; that they shall expire April 15 next, and bond be required in the sum of $5,000. The petition for a twelve-inch sewer on Madison avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street, received favorable report, with instructions to the Attorney to prepare an ordinance, but was then laid over, at the request of the President, in order that a proper system may be adopted, as to size, for all connections with said sewer.

License was granted John Mang to keep a saloon. The Committee made favorable report for Frantz & Kroker, at Holland Settlement, and Palmer & Arnold, at Grand Crossing, but, objection being made in the interest of the remonstrants, both had to lie over.

The petition for an additional policeman in the Second District met with a recommendation to appoint Michael Kennedy, and was then laid over one week.

Gray's Addition to Cornell was approved.

President Cady, Richard S. Thompson, and George M. Bogue were appointed to audit the Treasurer's books and open the accounts, according to the new regulations under village organization.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

It is announced by Col. Gaston that South Chicago harbor is nearly ready for a formal opening, worthy of the great work which has cost the United States already $120,000. It was ordered that it be inaugurated on the 7th of June by railway and steamer excursions, and Gilmore's Band, President Cady and his four assistants are to make the arrangements.

EVANSTON.

The forthcoming commencement promises to be an occasion of unusual interest. In addition to the customary exercises of the University, Biblical Institute, and Ladies' College, the inauguration of Dr. Charles H. Fowler as President of the University will take place. It will occur on the forenoon of the University commencement, June 26. Extensive preparations are making for the occasion. The weather being favorable, the inaugural address will be delivered in the grove. A collation, furnished by the ladies of Evanston, will be spread in the grove at the conclusion of the morning exercises.

The next number of the *Lakeside* will contain a history of the Northwestern University, by Dr. Charles H. Fowler.

On Thursday evening last the Trustees of the Baptist Church met at the residence of Charles F. Grey for the purpose of selecting a plan for their new church. After examination and discussion, the plan presented by Mr. Chapman, of Chicago, was selected. This plan contemplates a brick church, without basement, trimmed with stone, and with a spire 190 feet high. The cost will be from $20,000 to $30,000.

Mr. Andrew J. Brown has contracted for the erection of two brick stores, three stories high, on his lot near Davis street.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The new sewer at this suburb, which extends from the west ridge to the lake, has just been completed, and is working finely.

The removal of Calvary Cemetery is being agitated, and the Catholics and Protestants both are said to be in favor of the idea. The Bishop has lately secured a large tract of land on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and it is thought would make the change if the proper influences were brought to bear. If this could be effected it would open for residence some of the most desirable locations between Evanston and Chicago.

COAL-TROUBLES AT BRAIDWOOD.

BRAIDWOOD, Will Co., Ill., May 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A question of considerable importance to the coal-consumers of Chicago is now being agitated at this place, a dispute having arisen between the coal-miners here and their employers, the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company. Braidwood is situated fifty-four miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. At this place is mined all the coal known as Wilmington coal. The principal mine-owners here are the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company. They employ about 800 miners, who are paid $1.25 per ton. The employers have demanded, during the past four years, that the miners should sign a contract in which they promised to continue at work at the price stated, for and during the year after the day of signing. This contract has heretofore been signed on or about the 1st day of May in each year. The miners have signed it every year during the last four, but refuse to sign it this year. Hence there is a suspension of work at the mines of the C., W. & V. Coal Company, as the Company will not allow the miners to go to work until they sign the contract for the coming year. Why, you may ask, do not the miners sign and go to work? The reason is this: The miners have resolved to work only eight hours each day; and the Company have demanded, in their contract, that the miners shall work ten hours each day. The miners claim that, as they are paid only for what they produce, the Company have no right to dictate to them how long they shall take to produce it. The Company, on the other hand, contend that, as the mines are their property, they have the right to say who they shall employ, and how long they shall work.

The result of all this is, that we have a goodly number of workmen idle in Braidwood, and coal-consumers may look for an advance in prices if this matter is not soon settled. I see a supply of coal is being brought from the Streator mines, in LaSalle County, to make up for the deficiency in the Chicago market caused by the falling off of the Braidwood supply. Streator coal is inferior in quality when compared to Wilmington coal, but the necessities of Chicago folks will compel them to pay the same price for it.

AN OBSERVER.

ATTEMPTED VILLAINY.

A bold attempt to outrage an unsuspecting girl was frustrated by Officer Laughlin, yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. About the hour named the officer heard a woman screaming. Thinking it something very unusual at that hour, he proceeded to the corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, from whence the cries seemed to come. There he found a carriage standing in the middle of Clinton street, and a woman who was inside seemed to be struggling to get away from a man. The officer crept slowly up to the carriage from the rear, and becoming satisfied that something was wrong, he commanded the man to come out. At first he refused, but the officer resolutely told him that he must obey. The fellow came out, and proved to be a man named Charles Free, a bar-tender at the Pacific Varieties, on West Madison street. He was taken with the girl to the Union Street Station. The latter told a pitiful story. She said that about midnight she was returning unaccompanied from a ball on the North Side to her home on West Washington street. She became lost, and wandered about until she got to the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. Here she was accosted by Free, who asked her where she was going. Not suspecting but that he was a proper character, she told him where her home was, and, when he offered to take her there in a closed carriage, she consented to go. She relates that they had not driven far when he began to take improper liberties with her. She says he was under the influence of liquor. He finally became brutal in his treatment, striking her in the face with his fist because she still resisted his improper advances. She cried for some time before she was heard. The hackman gave no head to her cries, and was, doubtless, ready to assist the brute who had hired him in accomplishing the poor girl's ruin. Yesterday afternoon Free was bailed out of prison, and soon after the girl, who hrd been detained as a witness, was let out, also, some one having made a deposit of $25 for her appearance before Justice Scully this morning. It is believed, however, that the deposit was made in the interest of the villain, and that the girl will be prevented from appearing against him.

THEY KEPT THEIR PROMISE.

All the lager-beer saloons on Clark street, north of Chicago avenue, were wide open yesterday, and did a flourishing business. They have never been actually closed since the Sunday law went into effect, but they were conducted in an orderly manner, and gave no particular offense to any person. Yesterday, however, there was no attempt at concealment. Beer was dispensed before the eyes of the police force and the rest of the world, and the saloons were filled with jolly crowds. This seems to be the object of the organization known as the Saloon-Keepers' Union, and now that the members thereof have snapped their fingers in the faces of the authorities, perhaps Cadi Kaufman, of the North Side Police Court, will vindicate the law by fining them with a severe reprimand.

"RISKS" VS. "THE VICTIMS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was stated that the audiences at Rooley's on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when my comedy "Risks" was presented for the seventeenth and eighteenth time, were not equal to those on "the off nights" when "The Victims" was given. This statement is incorrect. "Risks" drew more money than did "The Victims," and during the first two weeks of its run the receipts were many hundreds of dollars larger than any other two consecutive weeks of the present prosperous season. Yours very respectfully,

CHICAGO, May 25, 1873. BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Paine and Tinker, the Eastern shots, left for their homes last evening, wiser and poorer men.

Richard Brown, the man who was crushed between two freight cars at the Eighteenth street depot on Saturday, died yesterday afternoon at his late residence, No. 632 South Union street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

William Pinkerton, the detective, arrived in the city yesterday, after several months' absence in Europe, whither he went on criminal business of importance. It was mainly due to his skill that the Bank of England forgers were arrested.

There were seven violators of the 11 o'clock ordinance arrested on the North Side last night. During the day there was a general disobedience of the Sunday law, and in Capt. Gund's district twenty-five saloon-keepers are summoned to appear next Saturday.

A respectable German named Edward Olsson almost bled to death, from the nose, last night, at the Union Street Police Station. He was found by an officer in an almost lifeless condition, on Union street near Lake. Dr. Flemming, whose office is at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, was called in, and after a time stopped the flow of blood. Olsson, however, was unable to go home, and was kept in the station during the night.

Yesterday the saloon of Frank Schwehen, under the Globe Theatre, was kept open during the entire day. At 11 o'clock last night Officer Laughlin went in to arrest Schwehen. He seemed to labor under the mistaken supposition that the penalty was the same whether he offended the Sunday law or the 11 o'clock ordinance, and at first resisted arrest. A crowd of men in the saloon gathered around the officer and began to taunt and revile him for transcending, as they supposed, his authority. Boundsman Simmons, having anticipated some trouble there, arrived with three men soon after, and the saloon-keeper and all his customers were arrested.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Gov. Holt, of Michigan, has gone to Europe.

R. W. Thompson is now general managing attorney for the entire Vandalia line.

R. E. Trowbridge, ex-M. C., has taken up his residence on the farm of Senator Chandler, near Lansing, Mich.

The widow of Gen. R. E. Lee, an invalid for years, is about to visit her relative, Mrs. Fitzhugh, at Alexandria, Va.

Dr. H. T. Selby, for thirty years identified with the interests of Milwaukee, has taken up his residence in Chicago.

Tom Fletcher, late of the First National Bank, at Marshalltown, has been appointed Auditor of the Central Railroad of Iowa.

Ex-Judge Albert L. Baker, a member of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1846, died, last Thursday, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. Chas. P. Holcombe, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Alton, Ill., died last Wednesday evening, at Jerseyville.

Sam. Walker resigns a seat in the Kansas Senate (and a vote for United States Senator, next winter), to be City Marshal of Lawrence, Kans.

It is authoritatively rumored at Milwaukee, that Alex. Mitchell and S. S. Merrill are soon to retire from the St. Paul Road.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Joaquin Miller has informed a Boston man that he is to be married soon to an English lady of fortune, the only daughter of Sir T. D. Hardy, of London.

John Teesdale, formerly of the *Iowa State Register*, leaves Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* and returns to Iowa without an office, and Saunders, of the Clinton paper, goes to Washington in his place.

John C. Burch, Comptroller of Tennessee and editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, is mentioned for the vacancy in the corporation of Yale College occasioned by the resignation of Joseph E. Sheffield.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has appointed Benjamin E. Fletcher to be Prothonotary of the court for the Eastern District, in place of J. Rex Snowden, whose term expires in September.

Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, one of the most violent agitators of the McEnery party in New Orleans, is the son of a Presbyterian preacher who for many years taught a female school at Athens, Ohio.

Gen. John Eccles has resigned as President of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati Shortline Railroad, and returns to his law practice at Staunton, Va. J. P. Wilder, of Louisville, has been elected President of the road.

Wm. Fisher, once a wealthy miller of St. Louis, lately died in the poor-house in Belleville, Ill. The cause of his downfall was attempting to furnish flour to the "Confederates," and having his property confiscated by the Government.

It seems to strike Welles, Gideon, that if he can show that Lincln would have preferred Col. Dayton for Minister to England to Charles Francis Adams, he has rther made a point on Adams. We greatly fear Admiral Welles is infirm.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Gladstone visiting at the castle of the Duke of Argyle, not long since, his Grace is the father-in-law of the British Government,—the Duke requested him to "raise the tune" (a Scotch psalm) at family worship, and the Premier did so. The gossips have always made him out a Catholic, but now they will convert him to Presbyterianism.

Kellogg complains that "the d—d cowards haven't the courage to fire a man,"—that they shot at him when his back was turned. From the celerity with which he turned his back on that occasion, and from the velocity with which he glided away, we infer that the party who gets a front shot at him will have to be very spry on his feet and very quick on trigger.—*St. Louis Republican.*

OBITUARY.

Father De Smet.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 24.

Father De Smet, for the last half century one of the most prominent of Jesuit missionaries, died at a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the St. Louis University, corner of Ninth and Green streets. Not only were the threads of his life intimately interwoven with the affairs of his church and society, but he was closely connected with the early history of this State where she was going. Not suspecting but that he was a proper character, she told him where her home was, and, when he offered to take her there in a closed carriage, she consented to go. She relates that they had not driven far when he began to take improper liberties with her. She says he was under the influence of liquor. He finally became brutal in his treatment, striking her in the face with his fist because she still resisted his improper advances. She cried for some time before she was heard. The hackman gave no head to her cries, and was, doubtless, ready to assist the brute who had hired him in accomplishing the poor girl's ruin. Yesterday afternoon Free was bailed out of prison, and soon after the girl, who hrd been detained as a witness, was let out, also, some one having made a deposit of $25 for her appearance before Justice Scully this morning. It is believed, however, that the deposit was made in the interest of the villain, and that the girl will be prevented from appearing against him.

THEY KEPT THEIR PROMISE.

All the lager-beer saloons on Clark street, north of Chicago avenue, were wide open yesterday, and did a flourishing business. They have never been actually closed since the Sunday law went into effect, but they were conducted in an orderly manner, and gave no particular offense to any person. Yesterday, however, there was no attempt at concealment. Beer was dispensed before the eyes of the police force and the rest of the world, and the saloons were filled with jolly crowds. This seems to be the object of the organization known as the Saloon-Keepers' Union, and now that the members thereof have snapped their fingers in the faces of the authorities, perhaps Cadi Kaufman, of the North Side Police Court, will vindicate the law by fining them with a severe reprimand.

"RISKS" VS. "THE VICTIMS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was stated that the audiences at Rooley's on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when my comedy "Risks" was presented for the seventeenth and eighteenth time, were not equal to those on "the off nights" when "The Victims" was given. This statement is incorrect. "Risks" drew more money than did "The Victims," and during the first two weeks of its run the receipts were many hundreds of dollars larger than any other two consecutive weeks of the present prosperous season. Yours very respectfully,

CHICAGO, May 25, 1873. BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Paine and Tinker, the Eastern shots, left for their homes last evening, wiser and poorer men.

Richard Brown, the man who was crushed between two freight cars at the Eighteenth street depot on Saturday, died yesterday afternoon at his late residence, No. 632 South Union street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

William Pinkerton, the detective, arrived in the city yesterday, after several months' absence in Europe, whither he went on criminal business of importance. It was mainly due to his skill that the Bank of England forgers were arrested.

There were seven violators of the 11 o'clock ordinance arrested on the North Side last night. During the day there was a general disobedience of the Sunday law, and in Capt. Gund's district twenty-five saloon-keepers are summoned to appear next Saturday.

A respectable German named Edward Olsson almost bled to death, from the nose, last night, at the Union Street Police Station. He was found by an officer in an almost lifeless condition, on Union street near Lake. Dr. Flemming, whose office is at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, was called in, and after a time stopped the flow of blood. Olsson, however, was unable to go home, and was kept in the station during the night.

Yesterday the saloon of Frank Schwehen, under the Globe Theatre, was kept open during the entire day. At 11 o'clock last night Officer Laughlin went in to arrest Schwehen. He seemed to labor under the mistaken supposition that the penalty was the same whether he offended the Sunday law or the 11 o'clock ordinance, and at first resisted arrest. A crowd of men in the saloon gathered around the officer and began to taunt and revile him for transcending, as they supposed, his authority. Boundsman Simmons, having anticipated some trouble there, arrived with three men soon after, and the saloon-keeper and all his customers were arrested.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Gov. Holt, of Michigan, has gone to Europe.

R. W. Thompson is now general managing attorney for the entire Vandalia line.

R. E. Trowbridge, ex-M. C., has taken up his residence on the farm of Senator Chandler, near Lansing, Mich.

The widow of Gen. R. E. Lee, an invalid for years, is about to visit her relative, Mrs. Fitzhugh, at Alexandria, Va.

Dr. H. T. Selby, for thirty years identified with the interests of Milwaukee, has taken up his residence in Chicago.

Tom Fletcher, late of the First National Bank, at Marshalltown, has been appointed Auditor of the Central Railroad of Iowa.

Ex-Judge Albert L. Baker, a member of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1846, died, last Thursday, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. Chas. P. Holcombe, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Alton, Ill., died last Wednesday evening, at Jerseyville.

Sam. Walker resigns a seat in the Kansas Senate (and a vote for United States Senator, next winter), to be City Marshal of Lawrence, Kans.

It is authoritatively rumored at Milwaukee, that Alex. Mitchell and S. S. Merrill are soon to retire from the St. Paul Road.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Joaquin Miller has informed a Boston man that he is to be married soon to an English lady of fortune, the only daughter of Sir T. D. Hardy, of London.

John Teesdale, formerly of the *Iowa State Register*, leaves Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* and returns to Iowa without an office, and Saunders, of the Clinton paper, goes to Washington in his place.

John C. Burch, Comptroller of Tennessee and editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, is mentioned for the vacancy in the corporation of

lishing his second poem, "Urania," a mythological work quite familiar to lovers of Italian literature. In 1810 his "Imri Sacri" announced his renunciation of the liberal ideas he had caught up in Paris, and his conversion as a Catholic. From this date the romantic school of literature in Germany exercised a commanding influence in his work, and he was one of the first to introduce into Italy what English critics term the Gothic type of romance. Thus from the romantic, of which his "Conte di Carmognola" is an example, and which commanded the admiration of Goethe, he drifted naturally to the novel; itiwhich his first great success was won in 1827 in "I Promessi Sposi," a Milanese story of the seventeenth century. Having published this story, which American readers will remember as the "Betrothed Lovers," and which has been translated into all languages, to be admired by all the literary world, he renounced profane literature, and has, for the past thirty years, lived quietly at Brusano, near Milan.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Attempt to Kill Col. Johnston at Fort Porter, by Dr. John S. Perkins.

From the Buffalo Commercial, May 25.

An affair took place at Fort Porter yesterday afternoon, the object of which has been to create no little excitement and speculation. The reporters up to the present writing have been unable to obtain full particulars, but such facts as could be learned are given below.

The main features of the affair are that Dr. John S. Perkins attempted to kill, by shooting, Col. R. E. Johnston, commander of the post. Dr. Perkins, a man about 50 years of age, was, until somewhere about two months since, acting as Hospital Steward at the fort, and also, as we understand, serving in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon. When the city authorities determined to appoint District City Physicians, he was named as one of them, whereupon he asked for and received his discharge from the service. Since then he has been attending to his duties as District Physician, and practising his profession in the city.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Perkins entered the fort and proceeded to the quarters of Col. Johnston, whereupon gentleman was seated alone. What transpired immediately after the two met we are not informed; but the Doctor handed the Colonel a letter, asking him to peruse it, as it contained somthing of interest to him (the Colonel). While the latter was reading the letter, he says, Dr. Perkins went behind him, drew a small revolver and fired at him, but missed. A second shot took effect in the left arm of the Colonel, near the elbow. The officer then ran from his quarters out upon the parade, pursued by his assailant, who fired three more shots, one of which struck him in the back, near the shoulder-blade.

At this time Capt. Tisdale—who had heard the firing from his room, adjoining that of Col. Johnston—and Lieut. Armstrong appeared upon the scene, when the former presented a revolver at the Doctor and compelled him to stop. It was found upon inspection that all the chambers in the revolver of Dr. Perkins—a small weapon of Smith & Wesson's make—had been discharged, save one, the cartridge in which missed fire.

Dr. Perkins was conveyed to the guard-house, where he was still confined this morning. Dr. Alden, the Surgeon of the post, was called to to dress the wounds of Col. Johnston, which are said not to be serious.

It is stated that the letter handed Col. Johnston by Dr. Perkins was an anonymous one, giving the latter to understand that the former had made improper advances towards his wife, etc. There were several rumors in regard to the affair, which it would not be proper to publish at this time, or before an investigation is had. The reporters were not allowed to see Dr. Perkins at the fort, and hence we are unable to give his version of the matter.

It was stated to our reporter this morning, by a member of the police force, that in the course of the shooting Col. Johnston had fired two shots at Dr. Perkins.

Col. Johnston was unable to leave his quarters this morning, but sent for Deputy United States Marshal Toles, and made a formal complaint. A warrant was procured, and Dr. Perkins will be handed over to the custody of the Marshal, and taken before United States Commissioner Scroggs for examination this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. As the alleged offense was committed within grounds under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government, the case must of course come before the United States Court.

LATER—A STATEMENT FROM DR. PERKINS.

Since the above was written, we have received a note from Dr. Perkins, written at the fort guard-house this morning and handed us by Detective Battel. After stating that he went to the fort for the purpose of upbraiding Col. Johnston for having dishonored him (Dr. P.) as a husband, of which he claims to have the most positive proof, Dr. Perkins says: "The moment that I made my errand known, he attempted to draw his pistol. Seeing that I likewise had one, he turned and ran. After I had discharged my pistol, he turned and fired at me, also discharging his." His statement to the reporter of the *Express*, that his pistol was hanging in another room, is false."

There are other statements in the note of Dr. Perkins, embodying serious charges against Col. Johnston, but these we do not think is advisable to make public, at this time, at least.

In justice to Col. Johnston it should be stated that he pronounces the accusation of improper intimacy with the wife of Dr. Perkins utterly without foundation in truth.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Providence (R. I.) *Herald* is dead.

—Real estate operations at Indianapolis, in April, $3,464,007.

—Sandwich (Ill.) has put the price of liquor licenses at $500, and only one will be taken.

—A San Francisco house has shipped 33,000 pounds California cotton to England in the ship Ontario. This is the first shipment of any amount thence of the article to the English market.

—The Maryland Historical Society is of the opinion that Philadelphia belongs to Maryland. We thought everybody knew who owns Philadelphia. It's Simon Cameron's, except Billy McMullen's ward.

—The Tiffin (Ohio) *Advertiser* says: "Some papers still talk about the New York & Chicago Air-Line Railway. It is as mythical as the railroad to the moon."

—Murderers have had a run of very bad luck in California. Mortimer is the fifth criminal who has suffered the penalty of death within a few weeks, and as many more are under sentence of death.

—Long Branch is gradually being swallowed up by the sea. Ten or fifteen feet more of the bluff went last winter. At this rate it will not take many more seasons to reach the hotels and villas.

—The Muskegon (Mich.) "salt well" has reached a depth of 1,900 feet, with no indications that the enterprise will be successful. The project will be abandoned, if unsuccessful, when the depth of 2,000 feet is reached.

—The lease of the Northern Central Railroad from Elmira via Harrisburg to Baltimore, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, may be considered a fixed fact, notwithstanding the proposed lease was violently opposed by the Baltimore interest.

—There is a nice boy at Sparta, Wis. He amused his leisure hours by boring a hole through the dam just to see the water spirt. In fifteen hours after he had started the leak the dam had given way, carrying off a valuable mill. What a flogging that boy would have got in ancient Sparta!

—A Racine fisherman, named Schenkenberger, having lost about fifty nets during the past winter through the severing of the buoy lines by ice, one day last week dropped his grappling-iron in the locality where they had been set. He was not only successful in recovering about forty of them, but has undoubtedly located the whereabouts of the sunken steamer Lac La Belle, for entangled in the nets were found a bed spread and iron hand-railing known to have belonged to the boat. The place where the nets were found is about fifteen miles due east from Racine.

—Soldiers who served in the war against Mexico purpose holding a national convention, in Washington, on Jan. 15, 1874, to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican War, at the same rate allowed by act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812; also to adopt measures looking to a national brotherhood of the survivors, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

—The porter of a Detroit store heard a voice in the alley as he was locking up the other night, and he investigated to find that an old man had taken possession of a hogshead for the night, and that he was praying. The old fellow's petition went right to the heart of the porter, and he called him out, questioned him, and finally gave him a dollar. He went to the front of the store to lock it, and while he was gone the hogshead man stole his new coat and a pair of boots and made good his escape.

—That is a singular view which is taken by a Baltimore lawyer of a mania for poisoning. He thinks that when a man or woman poisons a human being without detection, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the poisoner becomes insane. His reasoning is that one successful crime of this sort begets such a sense of power and ability to remove at will every human obstacle, so blunting, at the same time, the sympathies, "that in nearly every case the mind becomes warped, and the prisoner is ready with the deadly draught to avenge the most trifling disrespect or wrong." Let those who think of poisoning anybody take warning.

—A tough California miner named Smith fell into a flume in which 1,400 inches of water was running, and was washed down stream, through a tunnel, for a distance of 1,000 feet. He then went down a "jump off" a perpendicular distance of fifteen feet, and was then washed several hundred feet farther to the end of the flume. He then fell a distance of thirty-six feet on the boulders. He was not hurt, but maybe he wasn't mad.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

DEATHS.

WIEDHOFFT—At the residence of her parents, corner of Dunning-st. and Sheffield-av., Alice Mell Wiedhoff, aged 5 years.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock to-day, before leaving, by carriages, for Rosehill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEWTON—Elliot Newton, in the 65th year of his age. The funeral will take place May 26, at 7 o'clock, at No. 3 Noble-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.

HARDWARE

BUSINESS,

AND

IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS,

In Quincy, Illinois.

We offer our entire Hardware, Iron and Steel business for sale at the actual present cash value. Our stock of Hardware has been reduced to about five thousand dollars of good salable stock, which can easily be restocked, and our large and extensive custom-trade retained.

Our Heavy Hardware, Iron and Steel business is still perfectly and well assorted, and complete in all its branches, and is this day in cash value of about seventeen thousand dollars.

We have been profitably engaged in this business over twenty-two years, and enjoy a large and reliable trade here. There is but one Heavy Hardware and Iron business besides ours in existence here, and so favorable an opportunity for entering into a well-established business in a large and prosperous city, commanding a great and wealthy district of country, accessible by seven railroads, centreing here, will be seldom again offered.

We will sell for cash, or part cash, with approved security for the balance, and at actual present cash value, without bonus, and with our good will.

BERTSCHINGER & STEINWEDELL.

Quincy, Ill., May 23, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Second Monthly

MARKET DAY AT PALATINE,

Cook County, Ill., will occur on TUESDAY, May 27. Large quantities of Horses, Cattle, and other stock, and also Goods and Produce will be on exhibition and sale. Buyers are invited. Palatine is 28 miles from Chicago, on Wis. Div. C. & N. W. R. R. Trains leave west end Kinzie-st. bridge at 9:00, 9:40 and 10:10 a. m.

F. J. FILBER